The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887.

The Week.

THE *Sun*, in trying to be an organ again, said on Wednesday of last week:

"In writing the famous Fellows letter, declaring himself distinctly in favor of the election of the celebrated Democratic candidate for District Attorney of this city, Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly made a conspicuous concession to the Democratic political Machine on the spoils basis—that is to say, to the United Democracy of New York. This at once excited a remarkable degree of disgust and distrust among the Mugwumps; and they have condemned and criticised and even reviled Brother Cleveland in a loud, active, and bitter fashion."

This is as near the truth as the *Sun* ordinarily comes in discussing such matters. But it is to be observed that, although the Mugwumps still condemn and criticise the President's letter, as a most unfortunate piece of interference in a municipal election on behalf of a bad candidate, they have not condemned or criticised it nearly so severely since they learned that the President recalled the letter on hearing what kind of candidate Fellows was, and that if its publication had been delayed a few hours longer, it would never have seen the light. In other words, he could not and would not have written it about a man who borrowed money from Tweed while that scoundrel was under indictment, and who pleaded public morals in a suit for a gambling debt. He knows very well, of course, that the chances are all against such a man's proving a fit public prosecutor in a large commercial city, and that the very worst service he could render his party would be to help it to elect him.

Mr. F. J. Babson, President of the Fishery Union, employs two columns of the *Tribune* in a learned refutation of Adam Smith and in the defence of duties on fish, showing conclusively that the whole dispute which is now putting in peril the peace of the two English-speaking nations is a matter of about $500,000 a year, which the fishermen want to levy on the consumers of cod and mackerel in the United States. Mr. Babson is very sure that his Association will never consent to reciprocity with Canada, and here he is undoubtedly correct. But there are signs in the political firmament that the fish duties may be abolished along with some other iniquitous and unnecessary taxes without any reciprocity treaty, or any treaty of any kind. When a particular and very small interest happens to bring the country into a foreign complication which everybody else would like to avoid, and when the matter in controversy is an insignificant item in the tariff, common sense would dictate that it be brushed out of the way by a simple and short act of Congress; and this might be done without the least injustice, since the duty on fish is not one of those which a particular interest has been long accustomed to, and may therefore say that it needs, to keep itself alive, but is a novelty and innovation of only two years' standing.

The question what our fishermen want in their quarrel with Canada has received a great many different answers—so many, indeed, that we were thinking that no new one could be thought of. But in this we were clearly mistaken, for Mr. O. B. Whitten, Secretary of the Fish Exchange at Portland, supplies the *Tribune* an entirely new one, and one which, if generally concurred in by the fishing interest, would end all trouble at once and send Mr. Chamberlain and his associates home forthwith, besides relieving Mr. Bayard of a great deal of anxiety. "I do not want it [the Commission] to do anything," says Mr. Whitten. "It is my opinion that the New England fisherman is far better off when he *stays at home*, and prosecutes his work on his own shores, than when he goes within the Canadian shore limits. There is nothing within those limits that is of profit to him, because the water is so shallow that his expensive seines are in danger of great damage. You cannot find one owner between here and Gloucester who would pay a cent for the chance of fishing there." There has been an opinion prevailing in the country generally that what our fishermen want is Canadian shore privileges; that they want to buy bait and supplies, and to ship seamen from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—in short, to fish from British territory; and that they claim the right to do this under the concurrent legislation and proclamations of 1830. But if Mr. Whitten is right, this is a mistake, or at all events a miscalculation of true American interests. What they want is to "stay at home." Well, nothing can be easier. We hope that Mr. Whitten may persuade the Gloucester men to share his views.

The Postmaster-General's answer to the criticisms on the recent circular touching the printing on the covers of third-class matter is, that when the new edition of the 'Postal Laws and Regulations' was recently prepared, it was discovered that the provisions of the statute of 1879 had been long overlooked, and therefore disregarded; and that he had, therefore, as soon as the violation of the law was discovered, no choice but to enforce it. Our reply to this would be that the Post-office exists as a convenience for the public rather than as an illustration of the power and supremacy of the law; that the unconscious and innocent violation of the law is a very common thing in all civilized countries, and so is the falling of laws into desuetude through oversight on the part of persons charged with their execution; that when the discovery of such oversight is made, it is the duty of administrators to revive the laws with the smallest possible amount of annoyance or detriment to the public, for whose benefit and commodity the law exists; and that the very first duty of the administrator in such case is to give as full notice as possible of the impending change in the practice of his office, so that no ordinarily careful person will suffer in property or convenience therefrom. Mr. Vilas knows very well that under civilized governments no officer is expected to enforce the law under all circumstances and at any cost. He is bound to use judgment about it in all unforeseen emergencies and crises, and trust for indemnity to the Legislature in case he has had to violate or suspend a statute. It is only under Oriental governments that the law is carried out without regard to the lives and property or convenience of the people who live under it. The Post-office, in short, is made for man, not man for the Post-office. If people have been led into mistakes in the conduct of their business by the oversight or neglect of the Post-office officials, they ought undoubtedly to be called on to correct them; but ample time should be given them for this purpose, even if the violation of the statute, after having continued for seven years, should continue for seven weeks longer. What would happen if it did? It would not be the first time that a United States statute has been temporarily disregarded, and neither plague, pestilence, nor famine has followed; and we who say this, yield to nobody in reverence for law.

The situation of the Commissioners of Emigration is an anomaly that falls little short of being disgraceful, not to them, but to the State and the nation. In the first place, they serve without pay or compensation of any kind. In the second place, they are State officers, responsible to the Governor, and the property under their control belongs partly to the State and partly to the city of New York. In the third place, the fund out of which the expenses are paid comes through the Treasury at Washington, being collected as "head-money" from the steamship companies that bring the immigrants. The State has no longer any interest in keeping its buildings in repair or keeping them insured, since they are only nominally the property of the State. They were paid for out of the "head-money" at the time when the State collected that fund—that is, before the courts decided that Congress only could impose a tax on foreign immigration. This was a correct decision, undoubtedly, but it ought to have been followed by a complete transfer of the responsibility of the Bureau of Emigration to the general Government, so that control over the funds and control over the persons disbursing the same should be lodged in the same place.

Much lamentation seems to have been caused by the granting of a subsidy of $80,000 a year by the Argentine Government to an English company for a line of steamers to run between Buenos Ayres and New York. We should suppose that this would be the occasion of great rejoicing among those

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who have been worrying all these years about the smallness of our South American trade. Have they not told us all the time that what we needed to put new life into this trade was direct steam communication with South American ports? But now that this boon is supplied without a dollar of expense to us, we hear nothing but dismal forebodings of the result, because, forsooth, the subsidy did not come from our Treasury and go to an American company. Was it the subsidy that they wanted rather than the trade? So it would appear from the tone of the protectionist newspapers.

Protection has found a new peril in a Treasury regulation which permits druggists to import oil of peppermint in sixteen-ounce bottles and reëxport it in twenty-one-ounce bottles without paying the duty of 25 per cent. which our tariff levies on that worthy drug. The farmers of Wayne County, N. Y., are said to be in a high state of excitement over it, since their peppermint has acquired great fame in the world, and it is feared that the repacking of peppermint oil in American ports and in American bottles will take away their foreign markets. A telegram from Lyons, N. Y., says that "the effect is to materially reduce the price to the producers in Wayne County, for it practically annuls the customs duties, and enables the exporters to buy in Japan at low prices instead of looking to American cultivators for their supply. The farmers here, irrespective of party, are indignant at the Administration for thus establishing free-trade in a direction coming home to their own interests, and are bringing influences to bear to have the decision reversed." It is not alleged that an ounce of peppermint oil can get into the hands of American consumers without paying the duty, but merely that the oil touches our shores before going to foreign markets. In so far as this amounts to a deception it is a wrong, of course, but it is difficult to see how the Treasury Department is to prescribe the size of bottles that peppermint oil shall be packed in for foreign consumers. It is easy to see, however, that if packing in bond in New York is not permitted, it will only be necessary for the free-traders to send their bottles to Japan instead of bringing their peppermint here. We hope that this crisis may be met somehow before the next election. We do not want a peppermint issue to be added to the Southern question, the fishery dispute, the Anarchist trouble, the surplus, and all the other perplexities of the political situation.

The protection issue is rapidly becoming a hard thing for the Republicans to handle. The trouble is that the farmers of the West are weary of a high tariff, and insist upon a change. Republican newspapers in that part of the country find the sentiment in favor of tariff revision too strong to be withstood. A third of the Republican State Convention in Nebraska a few weeks ago voted for what is generally called a free-trade plank in the platform, and the Omaha *Bee*, a representative party newspaper, keeps publishing such editorial paragraphs as this: "Under the existing tariff system a duty of 92 per cent. is exacted on the cheaper cloths, and 57½ on the more expensive ones. As the poorer classes have to buy the former, and the rich mainly purchase the latter, the injustice of this arrangement is manifest." The Chicago *Tribune* goes a step further, and flatly charges that the Republican defeat in New York was due to the stupid blunder of the managers in pushing forward the high-tariff issue. The only hope which the *Tribune* of Chicago can see for the future of the party is in a change of base on this question and the adoption of the Western view, which the *Tribune* of New York, the *Press* of Philadelphia, and other such Eastern organs are wont to denounce as "the free-trade heresy."

In floundering around after an issue of some sort, Republican organs are trying desperately to make something out of the Dakota question. It is charged that the settlers of Dakota have been robbed of their rights because a Democratic House has hitherto refused to admit the southern half of that Territory as a State, and there is loud talk about "the crime against the people of that Territory" involved in this attitude of Congress. This is all nonsense. Up to the present time the case about Dakota has been simply this: A lot of politicians in the southern part, who had divided among themselves the senatorships and other offices of the prospective State, have vigorously asserted that an overwhelming majority of the people of the whole Territory wanted to have it divided, and the lower half at once admitted as a State. But they would never consent to an election which would decide whether or not their claim was well founded. At last an election has been held, and although the first reports represented that there was a large majority in favor of division, full returns show that all but three counties in the northern half voted against division, that no less than fifteen in the southern half voted the same way, and that the majority for division does not exceed 3,000 in a total vote of about 70,000. This certainly proves that at present there is no unanimity of feeling for division, and that if there ever was a strong sentiment of that sort, the growth of population and the development of common interests have operated to diminish it. The hesitation of Congress is abundantly justified, and it is still a question whether, with the population so evenly divided now, and apparently drifting more and more towards union, it should not exercise its authority to insist upon the Territory coming in as a single State.

It seems rather a melancholy thing that a regular "Professor of Journalism" in one of our universities, such as the Hon. Charles E. Fitch, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, is, should have to apply for the place of clerk to the State Senate in order to secure "a vacation from the wearing duties of his present [editorial] position." Yet such is the tale told us by his friend the Ogdensburg *Daily Journal*. In the first place, it is rather odd that service in the Senate clerkship should be to all intents and purposes a vacation, for it draws a salary, and professors of journalism ought not to take a salary for taking a vacation. In the next place, we should think Mr. Fitch might secure the needed rest from "the treadmill of editorial work" in his professorial labors at Cornell. These would give him change of occupation, and change of occupation often means rest. In fact, we can imagine nothing more soothing and refreshing to an intellectual man than the delivery of a course of lectures this winter on the journalistic art, illustrated by the writings of those illustrious practitioners, "Judas," "Ananias," and "the Bilk" of this city. To lead the young Cornell mind through the various phases of a controversy carried on by these gentlemen, mingling instruction with criticism on the way, would surely be far more recreative, as well as far more interesting, than doing the mechanical drudgery of the Senate clerkship.

Among the topics which a university lecturer on "Journalism" would, we should think, treat, would be: "The Choice or Invention of Opprobrious Names for a Hostile Contemporary"; "The Proper Treatment of a Mortgage on a Contemporary's Buildings or Plant"; "The Discovery and Discussion of Disagreeable Occurrences in a Contemporary's Past Life"; "Circulation Boasting"; "On Swearing to Circulation"; "On Challenges to Rivals to Come and Examine One's Books under a Penalty"; "On the Proper Mode of Avoiding Retraction or Apology"; "On the Various Modes of Belittling Corrections by a Correspondent"; "On the Making of Fresh Charges Against a Man who Denies One Already Made"; "On the Manufacture of Bogus Despatches"; "On the Collection and Arrangement of Scandal"; "On the Funny Treatment of Executions and Crimes." This would make a nice and improving course of twelve lectures.

Why the *Herald* has raised its price to three cents we do not know, nor does it make much difference what are its motives in making the change. That it is a change in the right direction few intelligent observers will deny, and that all its competitors will speedily follow its example, every one who cares about the moral or intellectual influence of the press must sincerely hope. The lowering of the price of the morning papers to two cents in this city has, in fact, been little short of a public calamity. There was abundant commercial justification for it in the case of one paper, as long as the others maintained their old price. When the *Sun*, for instance, was selling at two cents, and the other morning papers at three or four, it had abundant room to grow in circulation at their expense. Its possible market consisted of all people who were paying three cents for their morning paper, and would be glad to get it for less. But when all the morning papers except the *Tribune* came down, this advantage

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was lost. All became competitors in exactly the same field. When it was found, as might have been expected, that the number of newspaper readers could not be increased by any lowering of the price, and that few would buy more newspapers than they were accustomed to buy, because they had become cheap, there was nothing for it but to try to wrest circulation from each other. This meant outdoing each other in provision for what were supposed to be the tastes of the largest reading class in the city, or, in other words, by the daily accumulation of the largest possible amount of scandal, and by the elaboration of crimes, and offences, and vicious adventures, into ornate, diffuse, and highly sensational narratives. Of course, this could not be done successfully without a corresponding sacrifice of the serious and really interesting things of life—the politics, and art, and literature, and economy of the civilized world. We think we can appeal with confidence to all who can remember the New York press since the establishment of the *Tribune* and *Times*, to say whether in that interval there has ever been so little attention to the graver concerns of the community, and so much to its foulnesses, and follies, and sillinesses, as during the two-cent period.

The crisis in French politics has come at a bad time for M. de Lesseps, who had applied to the Rouvier Ministry for an authorization to issue a lottery loan for 565,000,000 francs, and eventually for a further sum to take up old loans. This application, coming simultaneously with the abandonment for the present of the sea-level canal and the substitution of locks at the Culebra section, caused a decline of 70 francs in Panama shares, and a corresponding drop in the bonds of all classes—the 1,000 franc 3 per cents that were issued last year at 450 falling to 360.

The French protectionists have got into a deplorable squabble about the drawback on pig-iron. Under the customs regulations, any manufacturer of iron for exportation can import pig free of duty by giving a bond that it shall be reëxported after conversion into other forms. But it was found inconvenient and wasteful to carry the iron from a seaport to the interior to be worked up and then carry it back to the seaport to be exported. So a practice grew up of importing the pig and selling it at the seaport duty free, using the equivalent amount of French iron in the manufacture, under Government supervision. This has caused an accumulation of pig at and near the seaports, and led to an outcry from the iron producers in the North and Northeast. So they have prevailed upon the Government to rescind the regulations, and require that all pig imported duty free shall be transported under Government escort to the place where it is to be manufactured. This beautiful arrangement, it is said, will throw out of employment 10,000 workmen in the central departments. The danger on that side has become so imminent that at the last moment the Government suspended the new order, and is now trying to reconcile protection to itself.

M. Barodet and sixty other Radicals in the French Chamber have brought in a bill restricting the Legion of Honor hereafter to military and naval men, and forbidding its bestowal on civilians. It appears there are 34,260 persons in France who wear this decoration to-day, of whom only three-fifths are soldiers or sailors. The rest are civilians, of all sorts of occupations, who have got the honors in all sorts of ways, largely, it is said, through electioneering services to the Ministry of the day. But the Barodet bill is for this reason not likely to be passed. The *Journal des Débats* discusses it jeeringly, and asks what would become of the principle of equality, of which Frenchmen are so fond, if nobody could have the decoration but people who had risked their lives in battle? If, for instance, it was refused to a chief clerk in a Government office who opened letters all day, or to a successful grocer, and given to a man who had been under fire in twenty actions, would it not be a gross outrage on the principle?

It would appear as if the destruction of the Salisbury Ministry was after all to come not from the Irish question, dangerous as it is, but from attempts at dealing with English questions, in lieu of or in precedence of the Irish question. When the Conservative Congress, 1,000 strong, met the other day, the "fair trade" fanatics broke loose, and seem to have had the majority with them. They all want to tax something foreign, but cannot agree on what it ought to be. The farmers want to tax foreign grain and beef, but in order to do this there must be something done to compensate the artisans in the manufacturing districts for putting up the price of their food. What this should be, no one is able to tell. Hardly any foreign manufacturers compete with English goods in the English markets. What English trade and industry is suffering from is foreign competition in foreign markets. For this there is no remedy in English legislation which would not resemble the excision of one's nose to spite one's face. So all is confusion, and old John Bright, who is tired of cursing the "Irish rebels," appears on the scene to curse his new allies. He says with his accustomed frankness that they "return like a dog to his vomit," and that "they are all in confusion, and know not what they ask." This is true, but it is true of the Tory mind about other things than free trade.

Canon Taylor's much-talked-of Wolverhampton address on the progress of Mohammedanism and its relation to the civilization of Africa appears, at first sight, to have found an unexpected and most remarkable confirmation in a book just published by Dr. E. W. Blyden of Liberia. The latter is himself a full-blooded negro, and a professor in the negro College of Liberia. His testimony, therefore, to the comparative failure of Christian missions to do anything for the uplifting of his race, and his belief, Christian that he is, that more is to be hoped for from Mohammedanism than Christianity, have naturally been regarded as of the highest significance. But an able reviewer of his book in the London *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for November picks it to pieces in a fashion that robs it of nearly all of its authority—at least on the point of the blessings which, it maintains, have been wrought by Mohammedanism in Africa. He shows, in the first place, that Dr. Blyden confines his attention to but a limited area on the west coast, and that his surprising assertion that the introduction of Islam has "been the most important if not the sole preservative against the desolations of the slave-trade" is made in complete oversight of the mass of testimony proving that, certainly to the east of Lake Chad, Mohammedans are the most energetic of slave-traders, finding their markets in Mohammedan Egypt and Arabia. Similar havoc does the reviewer make of Dr. Blyden's claim of superior sobriety, chastity, and truthfulness for the Mohammedanized negroes. Travellers, early and late, Christian and indifferent, from Landor to Schweinfurth, are summoned as witnesses on the other side, and their rebutting evidence is of the strongest character. In fact, Dr. Blyden, like Canon Taylor, seems to have been treating of an ideal Islam, and to have argued from altogether too narrow premises. That the former is a good deal of a visionary is recognized by Mr. A. H. Sayce in the London *Athenæum*, and is certainly implied by his gravely cherishing the fancy that the negroes of the United States might easily be induced to return to Africa as evangelists and civilizers. We had supposed that such ideas had expired with the Colonization Society.

Thanks to the good offices of the German Minister to Central America, the difficulties between Guatemala and Mexico, which at one time promised a grave issue, are in a fair way to be adjusted. On the 18th of September a convention was signed by the Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State of Guatemala, providing for the negotiation, at the earliest day possible, of a treaty between the two countries, which is to look to the establishment of a mixed commission to try all cases arising out of claims against either Government. The convention also calls for a modification of the tariff laws so that the raw materials of either country may be imported free of duty into the other. This amicable agreement was followed by a formal apology, on the part of Guatemala, for the failure of justice in the case of the assaulted attaché of the Mexican Legation; and thus all causes of ill-feeling would seem to be removed. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that President Barillas, who proclaimed the Dictatorship on the 26th of last June, almost immediately summoned a constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution and consult for the best interests of Guatemala. That body opened its sessions on the first of October, when it listened to a long message from President Barillas, justifying his course and recounting the measures adopted by him during the time of his absolute power.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 23, to TUESDAY, November 29, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Fisheries Commissioners held their second formal meeting in Washington on November 28. Among the publications on the subject of the fisheries that have recently come into the possession of the American negotiators is the Canadian book of despatches containing correspondence between the Canadian and English Governments, which was to a certain extent unknown to the Department of State, and is expected to prove of value in the pending negotiations.

Secretary Bayard entertained a company of gentlemen on Saturday evening, at dinner, to meet Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The other guests were Senator Ingalls, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Lamar, Postmaster-General Vilas, Mr. Putnam, Sir Lionel S. West, the British Minister; Sir Charles Tupper, Gen. Cameron, Messrs. Thompson, Bergne, Winter, Moore, Graham, Senators Edmunds and Sherman, and Mr. Angell. Later, Minister West gave a reception to Mr. Chamberlain.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for the last fiscal year shows that the total ordinary postal revenue of the year was $48,118,272; revenue from money-order business, $719,836; total, $48,837,609; total expenditures, $53,133,252. The receipts of the year were 11.1 per cent. greater than those of the previous year; the increase of expenditures was at a ratio of but 3.4 per cent.

Secretary Lamar, in his annual report, will recommend that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be made independent of the authority or supervision of the Interior Department, and that it be made directly responsible to Congress or to the President.

The friends of the Naval War College at Newport are greatly disturbed by a project, which is said to be under consideration, for transferring it to Annapolis.

The number of disasters to documented vessels reported within the field of station operations of the Life-Saving Service during the last year was 332. On board these vessels were 6,327 persons, of whom 6,272 were saved and 55 lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at stations was 737, to whom 1,894 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded.

On Saturday evening a largely attended meeting was held in Chickering Hall, New York, by the friends and advocates of international arbitration. Mayor Hewitt presided, and addresses were made by Sir George Campbell, Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Halley Stewart, M. P., and W. R. Cremer, M. P. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five persons to urge upon the United States Government the advisability of effecting a treaty of arbitration with England, and to formally request Congress to call a convention of the nations of North and South America, for the purpose of forming an International Court of Arbitration.

A. G. Menocal, civil engineer in the United States Navy, and Chief Engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, says that, of the various plans suggested, the company has decided to reëxamine two, in which the canal from the port of Brito, on the Pacific, to Lake Nicaragua, the navigation across the lake, and slack-water navigation in the River San Juan as far as Ochoa, are common to both, the difference between them being confined to that portion of the routes from the dam across the San Juan River at Ochoa to Greytown. One plan contemplates following the general direction of the River San Juan from the dam to the vicinity of Punta Petaca, just above the outlet of the San Juanillo, and thence by an almost straight line to Greytown. The other involves the same dam at Ochoa, and, by retaining an uninterrupted level through some three miles of the canal and across the basin of the stream San Francisco, which it is proposed to flood and convert into an artificial lake by the construction of an embankment just before it empties into the San Juan, the summit level is extended to the eastern slope of the dividing ridge between the basin of the San Francisco and the valley of the lower San Juan, a distance of 144 miles from the upper lock on the west side of the lake. A lock of 53-feet lift has been proposed at the eastern terminus of the summit level, and thence to Greytown, a distance of 17 miles, the canal follows first the valley of the brook Deseado to Laguna Benard, and then across the flat alluvial plain of the San Juan River to Greytown.

The discouraging outlook for the Northwestern stock business, as it appeared last spring, proves to have been unwarranted. The Northern Pacific has hauled East from Montana and western Dakota this season 72,450 head of beef cattle, against 80,950 in 1886, a decrease of only 7,500 head. Last year 2,280 head of cattle were shipped East from Washington Territory, but on account of the coast demand being greater this year, none were shipped. The shortage from Montana and western Dakota is only 6,220 head. The number of Northern Pacific was 99,648 head, against 110,525 head last year, a decrease of 10,895. These figures show a decrease in the stock movement of only 10 per cent.

Monday, November 28, was extremely cold in the Northwest. In some places the mercury fell lower than it had ever been known to fall so early in the season. In St. Paul it touched 16°, at Fort Buford 28°, at Bismarck 24°, at La Crosse 20°, at Galena 10°, and at Waterloo, Iowa, 38°, all below zero. In Chicago the lowest point touched was 2° above zero.

A welcome rain fell throughout the northern part of Texas on November 24. It was the first of any importance in three months.

Some of the opponents of James G. Blaine are endeavoring to induce the Republican National Committee to select New York city as the place for holding the National Convention.

Senators Cameron and Quay are exerting themselves in Washington to induce the Republican National Committee to call the National Convention of their party in Philadelphia.

Prominent Republicans in Michigan met in Detroit on November 24 to take action with reference to the meeting of Republican clubs in New York on December 15.

Gen. Lew Wallace, author of 'Ben Hur,' was one of the new names mentioned in the papers last week for the second place on the Republican ticket.

Senator Blackburn favors the nomination or Gen. John C. Black for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket.

About 200 people attended the Minnesota State Prohibition Convention held in St. Paul on November 22. Plans for the next campaign, which were adopted, include a thorough organization of the party throughout the State. A State Central Committee of fifteen was elected.

On November 26 an exciting election was held at Atlanta, Ga., to determine whether the sale of liquor should be prohibited in that city. The Prohibitionists were defeated, the majority against them being comparatively small.

The Mayor of Toronto, Mr. William H. Howland, has been invited to deliver an address on the subject of Sunday liquor-selling and temperance at a meeting of citizens in Steinway Hall on the evening of December 13.

Returns from nearly all the counties in Dakota show that the majority for a division of the Territory will not exceed 3,000, the total vote being about 70,000.

The official returns from the election in Virginia show a Democratic majority of 426.

The citizens of New Haven will vote next Tuesday on the question of disposing of the old State-house.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee has been nominated as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Boston.

The Jersey City Board of Works on Monday passed, over Mayor Cleveland's veto, the resolution permitting the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

On November 29 the Court of Appeals at Albany rendered a decision in the case of Jacob Sharp, convicted in the Supreme Court of bribing the New York Aldermen of 1884 to grant the right of way for a horse railroad in Broadway. The question before the highest court was as to the rulings of the lower court. The decision reverses the judgment of conviction, thus opening the way for a new trial. The main point of the elaborate opinion, which was written by Judges Danforth and Peckham, is that error was committed by the trial court in permitting the prisoner's evidence against himself to be received, such evidence having been obtained by the Committee of the State Senate on an investigation of the charges of bribery.

The Reading Railroad property was, by an order of the court, on November 23, taken from the hands of the receiver and turned over to the company, the order to take effect on January 2, 1888.

On November 24 the Lehigh Railroad employees and miners at Pottsville appointed a committee to confer with the employers on the subject of the prevailing strike. The statement is made that the condition of the strikers is such as to compel them to go to work.

An investigation into the management of the Indiana Reformatory for women, by Gov. Grey, shows that shocking cruelty has for a long time been inflicted upon inmates. The management is wholly in the hands of women.

Cardinal Gibbons last week sent to Pope Leo XIII. a letter from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, congratulating the Holy Father upon the attainment of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Prof. Langley, the new Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, says he does not intend to begin his administration with radical changes in methods. If new questions come up, he will act on his judgment; precedent will, however, be generally followed.

Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth College visited the Connecticut River fossil-beds near Northampton last week and obtained some valuable specimen bird-tracks for the museum. Some curious footprints, apparently human, were discovered for the first time.

The Catalogue of the College of New Jersey for 1887-88 was issued last week. It forms a 16mo of 176 pages, and represents the institution in the 141st year of its existence. The Faculty includes 40 professors and tutors. The Academic Department embraces 90 Seniors, 79 Juniors, 116 Sophomores, 113 Freshmen, and 30 specials. The Scientific School contains 95. Besides these there are 10 fellows and 78 graduate students; making a total of 611, or rather 603, 8 names being repeated. This is an increase of 44 over the number of students last year.

The football match between Yale and Harvard, on the Polo Grounds on Thanksgiving Day, resulted in a victory for Yale

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by a score of 17 to 8. In the morning on the same grounds, Wesleyan defeated the University of Pennsylvania at football by a score of 10 to 4. Yale thus wins the College championship.

The third annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education was held on November 25 in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: William Blaikie of this city, President; Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard University, Prof. E. P. Thwing of Brooklyn, and Prof. H. C. Putnam of Vassar College, Vice-Presidents; Dr. W. G. Anderson, Secretary; Prof. E. M. Hartwell of Johns Hopkins University, Treasurer, and Dr. C. McIntire and Prof. E. Hitchcock, jr., Counsellors.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Children's Aid Society, which was made at a meeting of the Society on November 22, shows that in the thirty-five years of its existence the Society has saved 83,169 persons from want. Over 100,000 girls and 155,000 boys were taught in its industrial schools. There are now 21 industrial schools, 14 night schools, 6 lodging-houses, 2 seaside houses, and 1 mission for sick children under the care of the Society.

The observance of Evacuation Day, November 25, was less marked than usual. The veterans of 1812, now reduced in numbers to four, paraded in the Bowery and Broome Street, and partook of their annual dinner. They were under command of Gen. Abraham Dally, who is now ninety-one years old. The other three are George Crygier, eighty-eight years old, Henry Morris, eighty, and Elijah P. Jenks, eighty-seven. In the evening fireworks were discharged at Madison Square.

On November 22 the *Thetis* arrived at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and sailed thence for Alaska.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn was damaged by fire on November 27 to the extent of $25,000.

A report from Bridgeport is to the effect that Mr. Barnum will rebuild at that place the winter quarters for his show.

Mme. Etelka Gerster reappeared in concert in New York last week, after an absence of four years. Her voice had so far deteriorated as to render it advisable for her to abstain from further effort for the present.

Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who was dismissed from his congregation at Savannah, Ga., has been presented by his friends with a costly gold watch and chain. His daughter was presented with a check for a large amount. He preached his farewell sermon to the Independent Presbyterian congregation on November 27. After the morning services five of the seven elders resigned.

A disagreeable sequel attends upon the recent eulogy by Dr. Joseph Parker, the English clergyman who is making a lecturing tour in this country, in Brooklyn upon the late Henry Ward Beecher. The friends of Mr. Beecher claim that they understood that the address was to be given without pecuniary consideration. Maj. Pond, who has Dr. Parker's business affairs in charge, says he had to pay for the eulogy, thereby greatly reducing the amount realized from the admission fees for the monument fund.

The throat difficulty with which Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been more or less troubled is declared by his physician, Dr. Morgan, not to be a cancer.

A lot containing 3,600 square feet of land was selected in the Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago, on November 24, as the burial place of the executed Anarchists.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Randolph B. Marcy died at Orange, N. J., on November 22. He was seventy-six years of age. He was brevetted Brigadier-General on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war of the rebellion, and was retired at his own request on January 2, 1881, after over forty years of service.

A. W. Hendricks, a cousin of the late Vice-President Hendricks, was found dead in his bed in Indianapolis on November 24.

On November 25 Elias Warner Leavenworth died in Syracuse, at the age of eighty-four. He had been a Representative in Congress, Secretary of State of New York, a member of the Legislature, Mayor of Syracuse, and had held various other less important offices. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., entered Williams College in 1820, and was graduated at Yale in 1824. He was a law student in William Cullen Bryant's office while the latter was in the practice of the profession of law. In 1872 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College.

Jacques Wissler, who engraved nearly all the plates from which the money and bonds of the Confederate States of America were printed, died on November 25, at his home in Camden, N. J., aged eighty-four.

Edward M. Davis, formerly a leading silk merchant in Philadelphia, and prominent for the past half-century in philanthropic causes, particularly abolition, died in Boston on November 26, in the 77th year of his age.

On November 28 two nephews of the late C. K. Garrison, named C. B. and C. K. Garrison, were killed in a lead mine in southwestern Missouri, by the falling of the bucket in which they were ascending after an inspection of the mine.

FOREIGN.

A Paris despatch on November 26 says: MM. Lockroy and Granet joined M. Montjou in advising M. Grévy not to resign. They tried to persuade M. Grévy that they were able to form a Cabinet, as there were numerous friends in the Chamber ready to shield him. The Rouvier Cabinet, however, pointed out that MM. Lockroy and Granet only wanted, conjointly, perhaps, with Gen. Boulanger, to form a Cabinet in order to seize the direction of Congress. M. Grévy thereupon abandoned the idea of a combination under M. Lockroy.

At seven o'clock on the evening of November 24 M. Grévy handed his resignation of the Presidency of the French Republic to M. Rouvier. The text of M. Grévy's message is to the effect that he finds it impossible to continue to govern the country.

Thirteen Deputies and Senators assured President Grévy on November 29 that they would unite to form a Cabinet if he would reconsider his purpose to resign the Presidency.

A Paris despatch on November 28 announced the illness of Lord Lyons, paralysis having fallen upon his left side.

Lord and Lady Dalhousie died in Havre, France, on November 26, within a few hours of each other. They were on their way to their home in England from America.

Five years ago the increase of wolves in France had become so serious that the Government found it necessary to raise the awards for killing them. In 1882 423 wolves were killed, in 1883 1,316, in 1884 1,035, in 1885 900, and in 1886 760. The awards are now 200 francs for the killing of a wolf which has attacked human beings, 150 francs for one in young, 100 francs for a male wolf, and 40 francs for a cub.

A Pesth despatch, November 26, says: "The *Pesther Lloyd* says the interview between Prince Bismarck and the Czar was a dramatic one. Prince Bismarck was scarcely able to restrain his passion. The Czar assured the German Chancellor that he desired peace, and did not intend to attack Germany, or to take part in any coalition against her. Prince Bismarck declared that whosoever wished peace must not attack Germany's allies. He presented the *casus fœderis* clearly to the Czar, who admitted that Prince Bismarck's views were not new to him, and added that his declarations regarding Germany applied equally to Austria. The passion shown by Prince Bismarck in his interview with the Czar was on account of his learning of the receipt by the Russian Government of forged letters, purporting to be signed by himself, in regard to the relations between the two Governments."

All the editors of St. Petersburg have been summoned by the press censor and instructed to adopt a moderate tone regarding Germany.

Mr. Pendleton, American Minister to Germany, in a Thanksgiving speech in Berlin, referred in very feeling terms to the Crown Prince. At the instance of Mr. Chapman Coleman, first Secretary of the American Legation, it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram to the Crown Prince: "The Americans in Berlin offer their most heartfelt sympathy with the Crown Prince in his sufferings, and their best wishes for his early return, restored in health, to his people and their hospitable capital city."

Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Pinafore" was produced in Berlin on November 27 for the first time.

An attempt made in Limerick on Sunday to hold a demonstration in honor of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, was suppressed by the police. The unveiling of a statue to commemorate the hanging of the men was set down as a portion of the programme. Fearing interference with the statue, a guard surrounded it during the night. Mr. McInerney of New York, who had been chosen to preside at the demonstration, was on the ground and addressed the people. The police then drew their bâtons and made an onslaught upon the crowd. This was answered by stone throwing. The crowd was dispersed. Subsequently, wherever groups were found assembling, the police charged upon them and seized their flags.

The prospectus for the World's Fair at Glasgow in 1888 has been issued. The guarantee fund already amounts to £250,000. The exhibition is opened to the world, and all branches of industry will be represented. The whole arrangements are in charge of the Executive Council, of which the Lord Provost of Glasgow is Chairman.

The search for the British gunboat *Wasp*, which is supposed to have been lost in a cyclone several weeks ago, has been abandoned.

Of the 214 passengers on the wrecked steamer *Scholten*, 102 are known to have been saved.

The Government of Newfoundland are constructing three steamers to be placed on the coast to prevent smuggling on the part of French fishermen.

The Quebec Provincial Board of Health, at Montreal, November 25, adopted a resolution favoring the establishing of uniform quarantine regulations by the United States and Canada.

On November 25 the sculling race at Sydney, New South Wales, for the world's championship, was won by Beach against Hanlan.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has arranged for a loan of 6,000,000 taels at 5½ per cent. for 20 years with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank. It is probable that Nankin will be opened as a treaty port.

The Argentine Republic is about to make a concession to an English company, which is at once to put on a regular semi-monthly line of swift ships between New York and that port.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INDIA AND AMERICA AS WHEAT-GROWERS.

Mr. William E. Bear, an eminent English authority on agriculture, has a controversy with Mr. Edward Atkinson, in *Bradstreet's* columns, on the thesis of the latter that American wheat-growers can realize as good profits, with wheat at 34s. per quarter in Liverpool, as they could at 50s. fifteen or seventeen years ago, by reason of the cheapening of the cost of production and transportation. The question of Indian competition in wheat-growing for European markets naturally falls into this discussion, and here Mr. Bear drops out of agriculture, where he is very much at home, and into political economy, where he is very much at sea. He maintains that since India has a depreciated silver currency, but sells at gold prices, she has an advantage, as an exporter of wheat, of about 25 per cent. over gold-standard countries. He says:

"As to the advantage which the shipper of Indian wheat obtains through the depreciation in the exchange value of the rupee, that is a topic I have often touched upon in these columns. It is now pretty generally admitted, even by persons who, with extraordinary denseness, disputed it. At the meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture the other day there was a very able discussion of the currency question in relation to agriculture, and yet not a single speaker disputed the fact that what has just been referred to is equivalent to a bounty of about 25 per cent. on the export of wheat from India. Mr. W. Fowler, described by one of his opponents as 'the greatest goldbug in London,' distinctly and repeatedly admitted the fact. 'I believe there is a bounty,' he said."

The first thing that strikes us as wonderful after reading this statement is, that the world has been so long unmindful of the advantages that a depreciated currency gives to a country in its export trade. How could Mr. Bear give away such a precious secret? All countries are striving with might and main to increase their exports. Is it not singular that none of them has ever thought of this easy expedient? Surely no instrument is easier to obtain than a depreciated currency; yet, although we have had the example of India before us ever since 1876, when silver was almost as low as it is now, no nation has ever bethought itself of rushing after the silver standard in order to increase its exports.

But depreciation can be produced much more readily by other means than by silver, as, for example, by copper or by paper. The latter method is in extensive use in Austria and Russia at the present time, but without the admirable effect upon exports that Mr. Bear discovers in India. We had our full measure of depreciated currency from 1862 to 1879, but the phenomenon which Mr. Bear discovers in India was never noticed in our export trade, which ought to have been tremendously increased when gold was at a premium of 285. Nor has the advantage which silver depreciation confers been observed in Mexico, where all the conditions which prevail in India, including the maintenance of the local purchasing power of silver, exist in equal force. Mr. David A. Wells, in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, doctors this India-silver-export *malaise* in a way that ought to stiffen the backbone of Mr. W. Fowler, whose fame as "the greatest goldbug in London" has not reached this country except through the medium of Mr. Bear's letters.

Mr. Bear's conception is that Indian wheat-growers obtain an advantage "through the maintenance of the purchasing power of the rupee in their own country concurrently with its great fall in gold value, the only test of its value in England." This is a very cloudy statement—indeed, one which we do not pretend to understand, although we have often tried to do so, long before Mr. Bear became a convert to the theory.

As to the main point in controversy between Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Bear, viz., whether American farmers get as good compensation with wheat at 34s. per quarter as they got at 50s. per quarter fifteen or seventeen years ago, we think that there are not sufficient data to decide it. Nor is it very important that it should be decided, seeing that the price is no longer 34s., but has fallen to 30s. A much more interesting query is that which Mr. J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, seeks to answer in the November report of that Bureau. This is, whether the competition of India in wheat-growing for European markets is becoming more and more severe, and whether that country is gaining on us in the race. Mr. Dodge is convinced that we have little to fear from India. He shows by official statistics that neither the acreage nor the product of Indian wheat has increased during the past ten years, notwithstanding the inducements offered by railway extension. He also quotes Sir James Caird as saying last summer that "there had been no material increase either of acreage or product, but that the surplus that had been pitted and reserved for famine years had been exported, owing to increased facilities for transportation." That the United States is not losing her relative position in British markets is shown by the statistics of imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from 1877 to 1886. Of the total imports, the United States furnished the following percentages:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1877	37	1882	55
1878	56	1883	47
1879	61	1884	53
1880	65	1885	47
1881	64	1886	59

After making this flattering exhibit, Mr. Dodge also drops into political economy, and, like Mr. Bear, makes a mess of it. "This increase of exports," he says, "to a nation that is compelled to pay cash instead of goods, in preference to trade with a portion of her own empire, is evidence of a very direct and successful competition of our wheat-growers with those of India or any other nation." We can only wonder what became of the cash that Great Britain paid us in the years 1885 and 1886 for the 76,000,000 bushels of our wheat that she took from us, as it does not appear in our Custom-house returns.

The simple truth is, that when two cargoes of wheat arrive at London, the one from India and the other from America, the buyer pays cash for both. He does not concern himself with the use that the sellers make of the money. The sellers never think of bringing the money home, except in those instanc generally rare, but quite as frequent in Indi as in American trade, when it is more pro able to bring back money than goods. ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, goods bought in the London market with the p ceeds of the sale of wheat, and there is not iota of difference between the two, except th if the American buys French, German, or E Indian instead of English goods with t proceeds of his sale, he does so with an En lish bill of exchange, and thereby gives profit to an English banker, an English m chant, and probably an English shipown This is what is meant by "selling for ca instead of goods." England shows no relu tance to pay cash in this way for wheat for anything else.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAILROA ACCIDENTS.

In a recent number of *Science* Mr. Applet Morgan has published an article, entitl "The Act of God and the Railway Comp ny," in which he tries to palliate or even deny the responsibility of the corporatio for most of the serious railroad accidents the past year. We have of late become qui accustomed to such pleas on behalf of Anarchists, but when the same line of arg ment is invoked in favor of a railroad co pany, by a lawyer of Mr. Morgan's standin it is a surprise, and by no means a welcon one.

To those familiar with the detailed histo of railroad operation, the title will seem most sacrilegious. Railroad accidents to-d are not the "act of God," but most distinct the act of man, and, in the vast majority instances, not of one man only, but of a nur ber of men, who have habitually disregard precautions which would have been sufficie to prevent the result. We do not me to say that this is true in every case. B it is true in the vast majority of case and, what is more to the purpose, is true in most of the cases cited by Mr. Mo gan to prove the contrary. It is most unfo tunate that the article should be so ina curate in its detail. Many readers who good sense would teach them to shrink fro accepting the author's conclusions, will more or less influenced by some of his stat ments of fact, simply because they have n the means of testing them.

He devotes special attention to five serio accidents which have occurred during t current year—at Republic, on the Baltimo and Ohio; at White River Bridge, on t Central Vermont; at Forest Hills, on t Boston and Providence; at Chatsworth, c the T. P. & W.; and at Kouts Station, c the Chicago and Atlantic. In all these cases, he says, the compani "have done, were doing at the tin the accident happened, all that experien and science had taught them how to do, that their professional or expert brethren en ployed in the same industry could have do under like circumstances," and that "eve railway officer knows that the penalty h company suffers for such accidents as the fl

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ove described is exemplary—vindictive y, so far as the companies themselves are ncerned."

Among these five accidents we select for ailed examination his account of the rest Hills disaster. This was investigated mptly and fully by the Massachusetts mmissioners. Every opportunity was given testimony on behalf of the company. serious doubt was cast on the fairness of conclusions. The facts are open for ry one to read. What does Mr. Mor- n say of this accident? "Somebody l failed to report or to discover flaw in the ironwork of a bridge a point called Forest Hills. The locomo- e followed the rails. Everything upon the in was in perfect order. No appliance in company's power to provide was lacking. t the bridge sank."

How do the facts agree with these state- nts? "No appliance in the company's wer to provide was lacking!" The train s not provided with automatic brakes. ven of the nine cars were; but any man niliar with railroad operation knows at the insertion of two other cars without s appliance rendered the whole useless. ere was no evidence offered to show that ch disregard of safety app[illegible] was ex- tional in the suburban branch train service the Boston and Providence Road. We peat it, the train did not have automatic akes; and this alone is sufficient to over- ow Mr. Morgan's whole reasoning.

"Somebody had failed to report or dis- ver a flaw in the iron work of a bridge."

December, 1881, the Board of Railroad mmissioners had called the attention of the perintendent of the Boston and Providenee ilroad to this particular bridge, which it aracterized as "an oddity among bridges," d for which it advised a series of tests. This commendation was practically not com- ed with, only one such test being made, d that so careless that no record of its re- lts was preserved.

In the investigation which followed the dis- er it was found that the bridge was de- gned by a man who had no knowledge of ew-bridge construction, was built under con- ct with a company that had no existence d no responsibility; that the bridge was nstructed practically without superintend- ce on the part of the corporation; that the ts of the bridge were not made in the esence of any one acting for the corporation o was qualified to judge of their value; d that in various details of construc- n specific warnings of the Board had been gregarded. The Commissioners' report on e disaster contains this passage: "From the ne of the construction of the bridge to the y when it fell, the railroad company had used it to be examined by one man only, o, year after year, passed over vital parts the bridge without realizing that they ere of importance. This man had been in the ployment of the corporation for a long series years, his trade was that of a machinist, he d not been educated as a civil engineer, d the management had abundant reason to ow that he was not qualified, and had had opportunity to qualify himself, to do the work assigned to him with reference to this bridge. . . . In the erection and inspec- tion of bridges the management of a railroad is bound to exercise the utmost care. Had such care been exercised, there is every rea- son to believe that the disaster would have been prevented. . . . The Board renews the expression of its belief that a preventible accident is a crime."

We have chosen this accident for special examination because the facts were clearer and the results more accessible than in the others. We do not understand how it was possible for a writer of good standing to dis- regard these facts. Either he must have presumed on the ignorance of his readers, or else he never took the trouble to look into the matter himself. The latter is perhaps the more charitable supposition. But it need hardly be said that for a writer in a scientific periodical either excuse is equally weak.

In one sense there is no very serious danger to be apprehended from the appearance of ar- ticles of this kind. The public is not likely to be too lenient in its judgment of railroad cor- porations. The feeling on the subject of railroad accidents is such that no successful attempt is likely to be made to shift the re- sponsibility. It is by their indirect effects that articles like this do harm. We are living in a time when responsibility, both legal and n[illegible]l, needs to be strengthened rather than weakened. If a lawyer attempts to enable corporations to disregard it, he gives addi- tional force to every movement by which Anarchists seek to carry the same principle still further.

The justification for the existing industrial system is that it secures more responsible and far-sighted management of capital than could be obtained in any other way. The system of private property and private management of capital is founded on something stronger than the arguments of Bastiat and Henry George about a plane and a plank or a calf and a cow. It is founded on the fact that it secures to the community more efficient, eco- nomical, and responsible management of its industry than was possible under the old systems which it has superseded. As long as property-holders and managers are willing to accept their responsibility, they have com- paratively little to fear from the attacks of their enemies. It is when they attempt to enjoy the rights of property without corre- sponding responsibilities that they give their opponents the most dangerous weapon with which to attack them.

A Socialist has described the traditional political theory of English economists as "anarchism tempered by an appreciation of the advantages of having the inside track." There is enough scientific truth in this to give the satire a keen edge. If property- holders or their advocates try to avoid re- sponsibility for what they do, they will give real foundation for the charge. Every such misjudged attempt will make the sarcasm sharper and its practical influence more dangerous. If the railroads and rail- road owners are unwilling to face the re- sponsibility for their accidents, the demand for State ownership and management will be all the more forcible. If property-holders as a class are unwilling to face the conse- quences of what they do, they must be pre- pared to see the rights of property limited. Whoever fears the growing tendency in the direction of State Socialism must regret the adoption of a line of argument whose ultimate effect will be to strengthen that tendency.

THE AGE OF ENVY.

We do not know the circumstances under which Solomon was led to declare: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." They were probably of a domestic nature, but if he were now living, he would find reason for his pro- verb in the relations of the different mem- bers of our body politic to each other. It is beyond question that, so far as provision for their physical and mental wants is concerned, poor people are a great deal better off than they ever were before. No one who has any acquaintance with the details of the life of the inhabitants of this country in the early part of the century, will deny that the hardships of a middle-class family then were greater than those of the family of a sober and well-behaved laborer now, or that the luxuries of the one have become the necessaries of the other. But it is questionable whether our ancestors were not happier over their herbs than we with our stalled oxen. The poor are so much exercised with the fear, or enraged with the conviction, that they are not getting their fair share of the good things of this life, that they cannot enjoy what they do get; while the well-to-do are anxious lest the tide of discontent may rise so high as to sweep away the banquet al- together. Few persons would deny that it would be a pleasanter world to live in if there were less wealth, provided there were also less grumbling, envy, and contention.

It is true that material comfort is a good thing—a truth upon which it is unnecessary to insist to the present generation. But that wealth should be sought and enjoyed in the right spirit is a more important truth, and one that does not at present attract very much attention. What is called the "Labor Ques- tion" is discussed in every periodical, and in most of these discussions we find it assumed that the reward of labor is insufficient. The consequence is that every one—for we are all laborers—is prompted to look upon his work in a way that is, to say the least, unfor- tunate. Every one is pleased if he can lay the blame of his sufferings elsewhere than at his own door, and it seems to be especially satisfactory to complain of the institutions of society. If a man is poor, it is because of the oppression of landlords. If his wages are low, it is because of the rapacity of corpora- tions. So it comes to pass that men go to their tasks with a feeling of unwillingness; they are disposed to "quarrel with their bread and butter," and, of course, the result of it all is bad work. Poverty, it may thus be said, is increased by complain- ing of it. If men were as much interested in doing good work as in struggling for good wages, they would get better wages without struggling for them.

A general deterioration of character follows

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from this yielding to discontent. A man who allows his mind to dwell upon the inequitable return that he receives for his labor, instead of dwelling upon the proper performance of his work, is not likely to be a very desirable member of society. He falls behind his fellows and gives himself up to envy. Instead of reflecting that there must needs be inequalities in this world, he dreams of a state where there shall be no one more prosperous than himself, and comes to hate the present order as unjust. It is obvious that a human being actuated by such sentiments cannot be happy and is likely to be dangerous. If the laws and institutions of society are all wrong, there can be no wrong in disregarding them. If employers have an unjust advantage of position, it is right to cheat them. Thus the moral nature is corrupted and the distinctions of right and wrong become faint and confused. The end is either in open lawlessness or in a sullen despondency, broken by acts of malignant treachery not only to those who are entitled by contract to faithful service, but also to society at large.

The influence of this tendency to yield to what is admitted to be the meanest of passions appears even in our legislatures. It is the nature of envy to pull down, not to raise up, and the measures advocated by those who claim to represent the poor, and who, unfortunately, perhaps do represent them, are often intended really to harass the rich. Nothing was more striking in the agitation of the convict-labor question than the brutal indifference, and even the malicious exultation, with which the warning that if the convicts were to be unemployed, they would have to be supported by the taxpayers of the State, was received by those who spoke for the labor unions. It was evidently felt that if the interests of these unions were advanced, it would not be a matter of regret should the wealthier classes have to pay for it. Minds narrowed by this mean and jealous habit of looking with bitterness upon the prosperity of others are incapable of entertaining any enlightened views of statecraft. Such minds cannot conceive or understand a policy that unifies the interests of all classes, and recognizes the prosperity of the whole as involving that of the parts.

While the poor are from their situation naturally more prone to yield to envy, it would be a mistake to connect this passion with poverty. There have been ages when poverty was not looked upon with contempt, and when it was thought becoming to endure hardships with fortitude; and, as we have said, the poor of the present time are comparatively well off. It is quite possible for wealthy people to envy one another upon many accounts, and much display is really made in the hope of exciting this feeling. The truth is that the prevalence of an envious spirit is a manifestation of the all-pervading materialism of the age. We are so set upon material ends that we exaggerate the importance of attaining them, and come to think little of success that does not "materialize." Now the quantity of material goods is necessarily limited, and it is at the same time impossible that they should be equally distributed. But the immaterial—which are also the real—goods are unlimited in quantity, and can be enjoyed by every one to an extent which is principally dependent upon himself. Men do not envy one another for being honorable and generous and considerate, although they may envy the results of those virtues. And if such goods as these were held up as ideals, mean passions like envy would be expelled. But so long as men are overwhelmingly absorbed in the pursuit of what exists only in a quantity insufficient to satisfy them all, the vast majority of them will infallibly be convinced that they are not getting their fair share, and will hate their successful competitors. It is obvious that no change in human institutions, no interference with freedom of contract, no juggling with property in land, can avail to check a disposition that is necessarily engendered by competition of this kind. There must be a change of ideals before there can be a change of heart.

It is hardly to be expected that teachers of morality should escape the subtle influence of this atmosphere of materialism, but it is surprising that so many of them should fail to see that by stirring up discontent with institutions that can certainly not be overthrown without a revolution, they are destroying the very fountains of kindliness. That mutual trust and regard which is of the essence of civilization, cannot exist if every man feels that his neighbor is looking with envious eyes on his possessions, and calculating how much they ought to be reduced. When such feelings are prevalent, sympathy is discouraged. The most costly benefactions are looked upon as but the giving up of plunder, and in an age distinguished above all others for the magnificence of the donations of private citizens to the public, gratitude is but slightly felt. So long as schemes for the more "equal division of unequal earnings" are held up to mankind as remedies for suffering, so long will mankind forget that most suffering is the result of sin. The human race is still so far from learning this lesson, and this lesson in all its manifold forms is so much more important than any other, that preachers and moralists may wisely postpone schemes for the reformation of society to endeavors for the reformation of individuals.

PRESIDENT GRÉVY'S RESIGNATION.

The worst blow, probably, that has yet been inflicted on the French Republic by any one, has been inflicted by the action of all the leading Republicans in forcing President Grévy to resign by refusing to hold office under him. He has sent for everybody who was in the smallest degree likely to be able to form a Cabinet, and they have, one and all, told him that they could do nothing as long as he remained in the Presidential chair. He has accordingly been compelled to vacate it in the second year of his term, as effectually as if he had been formally impeached and found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. In other words, a precedent has been established which will enable a majority in the Chamber to depose the President whenever they please, by simply refusing to form a Ministry under him. It is to be observed, too, that in the existing condition of French politics, a President who finds himself boycotted in this way has not the resource of appealing to the country by a dissolution, because the Opposition is not, as it is here and in England, loyal to the Government. A Frenchman who condemns the action of the Republicans towards the President, would, if he were called to the polls to-morrow, find that his only way of punishing them was to vote for a Monarchist, or, in other words, to send up a majority in favor of changing the form of the Government and getting rid of the Republic altogether. This, of course, a good Republican cannot do. He has no alternative but to make the best of the Republican politicians now in public life.

It is this absence of constitutional alternatives which is the curse of France to-day. No rational choice is ever offered to the Republican voters. They live between the devil and the deep sea. If they do not like the moderate Republicans, they have either to help the Monarchists to upset the Republic altogether, or put the Radicals in power and prepare for a general upturning, and possibly the return of the Commune. Against the intense personality of French politics the quiet citizen has really no protection. It is, of course, a lamentable thing that anybody as closely connected with the President as Wilson is, should be so strongly suspected of corruption and jobbery. But men who cared more for the Republic than for personalities would have labored might and main to dissociate the President wholly from the scandal, and make Wilson the scapegoat, and would have seen clearly that in insisting that the President must bear part of Wilson's burden they were covering the Republic with disgrace and weakening it both at home and abroad. The mischief is not cured by punishing Grévy for Wilson's sins. The world of course says that a system which puts in the highest place a man responsible for gross corruption in the Executive Palace, ought not to last and cannot last. In fact, the whole movement against Grévy could not serve the purposes of the Monarchists better if they themselves had contrived it, and they are, of course, vigorously supporting it.

When the Convention meets to elect Grévy's successor it will find the Republicans so divided, the future so uncertain, and the popular agitation so deep, that everything will seem possible to the Royalists. There is not now a single Republican statesman who is clearly marked out for the Presidency, as Thiers or Gambetta was, for instance, by past services, or by public confidence. There are a number of men, like Freycinet, and Ferry, and Rouvier, and Clémenceau, each of whom has a small following, but not one of whom has any chance of election, and not one whose election would restore public confidence. Among the military men, to whom France is apt to turn in troublous times, there is not one who, like poor MacMahon, even has a good

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

record of services in the field. All the few men who distinguished themselves in the Franco-German war are dead. The one prominent military man to-day, Boulanger, is distrusted by fully half the nation as an ambitious charlatan, and yet his chances of the Presidency, if a soldier is to be chosen, are probably as good as anybody's.

Of course the Royalists cannot desire a better state of things for their purposes. When the convention meets, they can either make a vigorous push to secure the election of one of the Orleanist princes, or, failing this, aid in putting into the Presidential chair the worst possible Republican candidate, trusting to his administration to prepare the way more effectually than ever for the restoration of the throne. Boulanger or anybody like him would play their game. What they seek to show, and they do not disguise it, is that a Republic cannot succeed in France; that the very attempt to establish it tarnishes the national fame, and degrades public morals, and makes foreign alliances impossible. Neither Russia nor any other Power will be willing to link its fortunes with a Government which runs the risk of revolution every time a high officer is caught selling contracts and decorations, or the Chambers get out of temper with the President.

SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD.

THE death of the late Professor Baird occurred at a time when we were prevented from taking proper notice of the event. We owed a double debt to his memory, as a scientist and as a past contributor to the *Nation*. We purpose, in the present article, to repair our neglect.

Professor Baird was of Anglo-Scotch ancestry, and some of his connections settled in America at the close of the seventeenth century. The names of Potts, Spencer, and Biddle are connected alike with the annals of patriotic endeavor and business sagacity in his native State of Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Baird, established himself in the legal profession at Reading, where the subject of these notes was born on the 3d of February, 1823. His mother, Lydia M. Biddle, from whom young Spencer inherited his genial and equable temperament, survived her husband nearly forty years. From his father he seems to have derived a love of nature and of outdoor pursuits, and this doubtless had much to do with developing that magnificent physique which enabled him in later years to carry easily an almost unparalleled burden of mental and administrative labor. His father died when Spencer was ten years old. The latter entered Dickinson College in 1836, and graduated at the age of seventeen. Like most naturalists, he early showed a strong interest in animated nature, which was shared and promoted by an elder brother, William M., who was the first to begin the collection of specimens, and in 1843 was the senior author of a joint paper in which the two young students made their début in scientific literature. This, which described two new species of birds, was followed by a list of the birds of Carlisle, Pa., after which the activity of the elder brother was turned in other directions.

With a breadth of view unusual at that day, the mother and grandmother did not attempt to repress the development of the son's mind in the direction of scientific pursuits. At that period it could hardly be hoped that such studies might lead the way to a career satisfactory to parents. The difference between the opportunities of that day and of the present time can hardly be realized, so great has been the change. Fortunately for science and himself, young Baird was permitted to devote the five years following his graduation to the pursuits dictated by his tastes. He formed with Audubon, in 1838, a close friendship, which doubtless had much to do with the choice of the special lines of his subsequent researches. In 1841 and 1842 he undertook long pedestrian tours through the mountains of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he read medicine at New York at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and about this time began his association with the naturalists Cassin and Lawrence, and a little later with Morris, Brewer, Agassiz, Dana, Desor, and Girard. In 1845 he was chosen to the professorship of Natural History in Dickinson College, which included in its duties the teaching of physiology and geometry, and to these chemistry was added at a later period. His special investigations were not interrupted, and his summers were devoted to long expeditions, which reached in successive years the Adirondack region, Ohio, the mountains of Virginia, Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario, with rich results in ichthyology and ornithology. In his own collections, during this period, were developed those business-like methods of arrangement and detail for facilitating study which were subsequently adopted and extended, not only in the institutions which grew up under his supervision, but by nearly all other American scientific museums, and which form a system that for usefulness and efficiency has no parallel in any foreign museum up to the present moment.

In 1850 Professor Baird was appointed to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, then well launched on its career of scientific usefulness under the direction of Professor Joseph Henry. Although the Institution had been made the depository of all the national scientific collections, Henry foresaw, with his usual sagacity, that to provide for and maintain a great museum would swallow up the available income of the Smithsonian fund, and render it impossible to promote science in those more important directions contemplated by his wider and more comprehensive plans. Though recognizing the value and utility of a national museum separately endowed, he set his face firmly against the policy of retention and accumulation on the part of the Institution. Biological specimens, from his point of view, were so much raw material to be studied and digested, in which work, and in the publication and dissemination of the results, the Institution might properly join forces with the Government and with private individuals; its part of the labor and expense being as purely supplementary to other agencies as circumstances might permit. The policy of the Institution under Henry was to disperse as widely and freely as possible the worked-up material, and to enlist in the process of elaboration the aid and enthusiasm of every American naturalist, each in his special field.

To make this policy a success, such as it eventually became, required qualifications of no ordinary kind. Not only must the work of mediation be guided by the most advanced biological science of the time, but the individual intrusted with it must possess a spirit of impartial liberality, tempered by a sound discretion in business methods; a thorough knowledge and just estimate of men; an untiring patience to meet the peculiarities and caprices of the independent, and often one-sided, specialists whose coöperation was essential; a geniality to enlist the willing but unscientific colaborer; and an instant detection of humbug in every guise. Providentially for the future of natural science in this country, the need and the man met in the selection of Professor Baird. In qualifications for the work he stood preëminent—head and shoulders above any man of his time, and perhaps above all other scientific men of any time. He joined to a marvellous faculty for systematizing business a capacity for steady and continuous work only limited by his waking hours. His frank, genial, and wholly unaffected manner put the scientist and the laboring man alike at ease. Always busy, he yet always seemed to have time for a friendly chat with every comer. His memory appeared an inexhaustible storehouse of facts on every subject where any desired datum lay ready to his hand. He knew every specialist in the country. Not only did he hold amicable relations with scientists actually at work, but one might think there was not a school-boy of extraordinary genius for birds'-nesting or fishing whom he could not lay his hands on.

His appreciation of the workers did not stop with the recognition of the character of their scientific results. It seemed as if in his mind he had an epitome of all the characteristics of mind and habit of each and every man. In the constant necessity of selection for this or that task or post, which the always increasing scientific activity of the time rendered more frequent from year to year, he was very rarely mistaken in his judgment. In his position he was called upon to advise in nearly all Government appointments which had a scientific bearing, direct or indirect; and the total number of selections which he determined during his career must have been many hundreds, and have included nearly every available person among the younger generation of students. The most surprising element in it all, to those cognizant of the details, was the calm impartiality which he brought to the task. No thought of self seemed to enter into his calculations. To best fit the purpose was his sole criterion, the purpose being always the promotion of science, and it was a very crooked stick indeed which was not fitted by him to some honorable service, as opportunity served. Those who felt themselves the objects of his personal regard sometimes halted for a moment in comical dismay, perceiving themselves frankly moved, like chessmen, in directions which they would not themselves have selected, and did not altogether like, almost as if they were perfect strangers; but an overwhelming sense of Baird's entire devotion to the promotion of science, his perfect unselfishness, and his incomparable good judgment, always carried the day, and the final outcome never discredited his generalship.

These characteristics would have made a great administrator anywhere, but there were other elements in the problem. It is not so hard to select deputies, aids, and workers of every kind when the work of the selector and that of the designated person form duly subordinated parts of a general scheme, or the parts are so constituted as to be capable of purely independent elaboration. But in scientific work, as every one knows, the spirit of emulation is strong; men work often with a single object in view, and the glory of its first elucidation is necessarily for one alone. Doubtless the substantial amity and concord which have prevailed among American naturalists is in part due to their scattered distribution, the vast and, until recently, virgin fields open to research, and the consciousness that there is plenty of work to occupy profitably every willing student and as many more. In scientific as in economic com-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

petition the rivalry grows more intense as unoccupied ground diminishes. Nevertheless, from the earliest times of American science there have been controversies, and naturally these have been more active among the leaders. Baird himself having been one of the most prolific contributors to the literature of systematic zoölogy in the United States, it is evident that in promoting the studies of others, and in holding as a trust for the general benefit the vast collections which passed under his control, opportunities must have been numerous for giving precedence to the progress of his own researches rather than of those of others engaged in the same lines. In such cases, we believe, he never hesitated, and the decision against himself was in more than one instance known by him at the time to be of pecuniary as well as scientific disadvantage to his own apparent interests. He never spoke of this sort of self-denial, and it was in a majority of cases known but to a few persons incidentally connected with the researches in question.

If he guided the activity of others as one would use impersonal agencies in the pursuance of a definite end, he was not less exacting with himself. He not only offered freely to others, sometimes constructive rivals, the raw material of research which he controlled, but in many cases he put in the hands of those whom he thought worthy, his own more or less elaborated manuscripts, to use in their investigations, thus waiving his own priority in the field. His insistence on giving full credit to collaborators in every degree, both in publications and in records, labels, and reports, was proverbial. To the tyro treading with uncertain step the entrance ways of science he was ever cordial; always a friend, guide, and helper. While Professor Henry lived, the affectionate loyalty of Baird to his venerable chief was an inspiration to those about him.

That this faithful coöperation would not have been a matter of course with most men, however honest in purpose and devoted to science, will be more evident when it is understood that, notwithstanding the well-known views of Professor Henry, enforced by him on every possible occasion, a great museum actually did grow up on their hands, the inevitable result of the scientific activity promoted by Professor Baird. This museum, only after years of effort, and but partly before Professor Henry's death, came to occupy its present semi-independent position, such as he would have originally assigned to it. Until this was consummated, Professor Henry's anxieties were very great. When, by Professor Baird's persistent effort, quiet tact, and unremitting labor, a distinct organization was finally effected for the museum, it was felt by Professor Henry as the greatest comfort of his declining years. The possibilities of antagonism in such a situation are readily perceptible, and nothing could testify more clearly to nobility of character in both than the fact that such differences never germinated between these faithful servants of science.

When Professor Baird succeeded to the office, it was with a modesty almost amounting to timidity that he spoke of the opportunities and duties of the post. His kindly recognition of his colleagues was only changed by the shade of seriousness due to added responsibility. Only those who were engaged with him can realize what amount and variety of labor he willingly undertook. During the period of Pacific railroad explorations and the activity of the Hudson Bay Company's people, fired by the enthusiasm of Kennicott during his sojourn in the North, collections and correspondence poured in upon Professor Baird in extraordinary quantity. Not alone was the shedding of its horns by the antelope on the Western plains, or the nesting of the canvas-back among Alaskan marshes, the theme of eager letter-writing. The Professor and the ladies of his household might often have been seen among the shops seeking novels for the army officer at some isolated post, a necktie for a northern voyager, or the dress goods for a wedding to come off on the banks of the Mackenzie during the crisp Arctic September. It may be imagined that in his home life Professor Baird was altogether lovable, and we cannot feel that we are laying sacrilegious hands upon the veil in saying that not the least of the benefits conferred upon American science was embodied in the influence which extended from that home upon a host of boyish students gathered from year to year under the brown towers of the Smithsonian Institution, slender as to their resources, half Bohemian as to their living, let loose with little restraint in that great disjointed village, the Washington of twenty years ago.

We have dwelt by preference not on Professor Baird's scientific researches, his administrative successes, his creation of organized scientific agencies, like the Fish Commission and the present National Museum, nor on the fame and honors which came to him from far and near. We have thought it better to leave these things, which are evident and accessible, and to speak of our impressions of the genius and traits of character which moulded his life and made it truly great. The latter are embalmed in the consciousness of his contemporaries, and are chiefly unrecorded, while the former may be found in reports and statistics. Two things his experience may be said to have lacked: he never had a personal controversy, nor, so far as we have ever heard or had reason to suspect, an avowed enemy.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, November 15, 1887.

IN the debates on the Home-Rule Bill of last year the ground was often taken by the opponents of the bill—especially the dissentient Liberals—that they would grant no measure of home rule to Ireland which they would not be prepared to apply to Scotland. During his short campaign in Scotland after the defeat of the bill and the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone accepted this challenge, and said in substance that Scotland had an equal right to claim as ample a measure of home rule, if the people desired to have it. In truth, the Scottish nationality is so distinct, and geographically so compact, that a definite proposal of home rule for Ireland inevitably suggested a comparison with Scotland, notwithstanding the enormous differences in the history and circumstances of the two countries.

Two years ago no one would have believed it possible that home rule in the Irish sense would ever be proposed for Scotland, and it is no wonder that many thoughtful men view with a good deal of anxiety the most distant prospect of a revolutionary change in the constitution of a country so prosperous, progressive, and contented as Scotland has been for half a century. The cry is, in a sense, popular, though the people are not in a mood to attend seriously to it while the Irish question is so much more pressing. On the one hand, a Scottish Home-Rule Association in Edinburgh, with ambitious aims, has almost succumbed to the chilling neglect which it has met with. On the other hand, one occasionally hears of prudent chairmen of meetings, with Parliamentary responsibility on their shoulders, sorely embarrassed by resolutions placing Irish and Scottish home rule exactly on the same level. Sometimes they painfully struggle to strangle or modify the resolution at a preliminary conference. Sometimes it is sprung upon them by way of amendment, and enthusiastically carried.

It is not uninteresting to inquire how far the call for home rule in Scotland is based on any real and well-founded discontent, or is only the evanescent growth of a shallow sentiment. In an important sense the problem of the peaceful union of England and Scotland has actually been solved on the principle of home rule. Scotland retained her own laws, her judicial and administrative system, her Presbyterian Church. All these public institutions were, at the union, materially different from those of England. They have remained so ever since, and have served to keep distinct that separate nationality of which they were the growth. If the attempt had been persevered in to force on Scotland the Anglican Church, if her laws had been changed, Scotland would have been another Ireland. Left to herself in those essential points, she has prospered. The Union survived the Jacobite troubles of the last century and the severe political régime of the Tories in the early part of the present century without a strain. Since the political enfranchisement of the people which began in 1832, the country has made prodigious advances in wealth and material prosperity.

Starting from that date, two tendencies have been in operation. The public business, the legislative and administrative wants of the country, have increased; and again, with the extension of political power and the spread of education, the people inquire more curiously than before whether their power is real—whether, at least within their own bounds, things are done as they desire, and as quickly, cheaply, and effectively as they ought to be done. For a long time the Scotch elector had comparatively rare occasion to knock at the door of Parliament or a Government department. He bore with long patience the inadequacy of the Parliamentary representation which gave him his share of influence in such matters as the Army, the Navy, India, the Colonies, and Foreign Relations. The towns were self-governing; the counties had also an imperfect form of local government. The Lord Advocate, who, as chief law officer of the Crown and public prosecutor, had administered the law when it pressed heavily on public liberty, continued to be the ordinary and not unpopular channel of communication between the Government and the Queen's subjects in Scotland. He exercised a great but undefined general influence on the part of the Government, and managed Scotch Government bills, which were few in number. They were settled according to the wishes of the Scotch members, no one else pretending to know anything about them; and there was plenty of time for the moderate amount of discussion demanded. When a new branch of administration was formed, for the Poor Law, for example, or Lunacy, a board in Scotland was established, for which the Lord Advocate, who was loosely attached to the Home Office, was practically responsible in Parliament. By and by the business of the country increased, while the machinery for performing it seemed to become rather less than more efficient. During the last thirty years there has been a great increase in the number of public works undertaken locally under statutory powers, such as railways, schemes for water supply, and improvement of towns. These schemes, whether they originate in a private bill or a provisional order by a department whose sanction is required, are taken to London and fought out by the parties interested

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

e committees of both houses of Parliament, ruinous cost to the rate-payers. This is f the most practical grievances; another at, in the present congested state of Parntary business, Scotch bills are crowded Ministers and whips regard Scotch busiwith impatience. The bills and votes of y are introduced at the very fag-end of ession, and are passed, if passed at all, ut adequate discussion in the small hours morning. That is the complaint, and it t without foundation. Again, Scotland become seized with the impression that her contributions to the Treasury are rtionately larger, her receipts from the ury, whether in the shape of the salaries blic officers or for any public purpose, are ratively niggardly.

nwhile, as it becomes difficult to obtain a ng in Parliament, it becomes more diffi- find a Minister in his office who would l to a piece of Scotch business. The in- e of the Lord Advocate declined as he ie more closely subordinated to the Home ; an accumulating series of statutes relatlocal economy and government cast new on the Home Secretary, who was advised Lord Advocate. But the Lord Advocate power to enforce his advice, and, therevas not a responsible Minister to whom the could look. This was the underlying and not mere jealousy of professional rs, which prompted the efforts of a large r of Scottish members during more than years to get a Minister for Scotland ap- d. This has now been done. His powers been grudgingly doled out, and his n may probably require to be furtrengthened; but in this office as it e eventually constituted, the Scottish will have a Minister whose business it is lerstand their wants and their system, 10 will have power to press their views he Cabinet.

difficulties above mentioned show that home rule, as it has hitherto existed, has reat advantages combined some disad- es. The dividing line between the Engd Scotch systems of administration has so deeply graven that Scotch business e treated separately in Parliament, and, ime is limited, it runs the risk of not be- lt with at all. So Ministers elude the f applicants who seek to gain their at- to subjects which they do not under- Now, say the Home-Rulers, why not this by creating a Parliament to sit tland, to dispose of purely domestic with an executive responsible to ou propose it for Ireland; why not cotland? The business, they say, be secure of immediate attention. It be better done by persons all of whom ood and had a legitimate interest in it. foundation laid in such a scheme many hopes are built. Dissenters hope that estion of disestablishment, long ripe, e at once settled. Some churchmen are confident that it would be negatived. ance reformers sigh for a Parliament would speedily give full effect to the e of local option. Land reformers and eformers have great faith in the radi- of a Scottish Parliament. Possibly asvorkingmen see a better chance of takctive share in the direction of affairs.

aid, in answer, that the difficulty of public business done is to a large exmmon to all parts of the kingdom, and, s it admits of remedy, can be remedied r means; and, secondly, that there are objections to the scheme of a Scottish Parliament, which far outweigh the possible advantages. Let us very briefly examine these propositions. Even assuming that Irish business was got rid of, or reduced to reasonable proportions, the congestion of other business in Parliament presses severely on the whole kingdom, though most on Scotland, owing to her separate position. All parties are prepared for a large scheme of devolution in connection with a reconstitution of local government, and this might do much to remove one of the most vexatious and serious of the Scottish grievances. Another hope lies in the development of the office of Secretary for Scotland. The public want to know where to have the Government. This office has hardly been taken seriously by any Government, though it has already been filled by some distinguished men. If Scotland is to be contented, the office should be an important one and very carefully filled.

As to objections to the scheme of home rule, perhaps the gravest is one that has been advanced in the case of Ireland, though I think with much less weight: May Scotland not be a great loser by the change? Is there to be an English Parliament also? Logical Scottish home-rulers say yes; but even if Englishmen accept the arrangement, not because they want it, but as a kind of afterthought to make a Scottish scheme foursquare, is there no peril to the relative influence of the Scottish nation in the general Government of the Empire? Scotland's little Parliament would be side by side with another seven times as numerous and powerful. Might not a separation and antagonism of interest be organized and fostered by this means? No doubt her representation in the Imperial Parliament would continue. But, after all, domestic affairs are the main part of the public business of the country. Thus, while the members for Scotland mix with the others in all business, their general influence, their chance of individual influence, is increased. As a body of delegates representing a Scottish Parliament, their position would be altered for the worse. In such circumstances it would scarcely be possible for so large a number of the Government to be Scotchmen as sat on the Treasury bench in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The country, too, would be a loser if large questions of domestic policy were not deliberated on in full Parliament.

There is perhaps a latent element of regret and discontent which no scheme of home rule can remove. Scotland is a nation, if ever there was one, and yet her tie to England, with all that it bestows, has deprived her of some things that belong to a nation. London is a metropolis that brooks no second. It draws away many of the flower of the Scottish youth for commerce, for the army and navy, for the learned professions. Every man who can afford it makes London his town residence and sends his son to an English public school also. All the State and ornamental posts of Government are centred in London. In an old country this is felt. To a certain extent the Government is looked upon silently as a kind of absentee landlord. If, however, the upper stratum of society in Scotland is somewhat impoverished by the attractions of London, the great spread of culture and civilizing influences among the middle and lower classes is a still more important fact.

I have only touched on some of the misgivings which Scottish home rule suggests to many minds, attractive as it is to others. It is, as has been said, for the Scottish people to decide whether or in what shape they will make such a claim, and there is little doubt that they will come to a conclusion with the deliberation and prudence commonly attributed to the nation.

C. D.

ALONG THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

SMYRNA, November 5, 1887.

AT Tangier, Morocco, in September, the tourists in search of health were arriving in considerable numbers, and the two principal hotels, very good and cheap, were filling up. The shooting is good, and includes boars and partridges, the former being now in great abundance within twelve miles of the city. Travelling is safe and easy, and one does not hear of robbery, theft, or molestation of any sort by the natives. The city is not changing its character; it is still the same neglected, dirty, and peculiarly Moorish town, with its fringe of foreigners—their legations watching each other—Jews, Arabs, and European renegades. The surrounding country can be called very interesting and charming, consisting of hills, ravines, enough vegetation to please the eye, the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and the ocean on one side, usually with bold high bluffs at the shore. Within a distance of five miles the roads are good enough for horseback travelling at a rapid rate, and one sees a considerable number of villas and residences amid large gardens and groves, in fine locations for health and view. Carriages or wheeled vehicles are not used at all, on account of the state of the roads, but horseflesh is cheap and good, and the "barbs" are wonderful saddle animals. The facilities for living are exceptional; the hotels are good, while the market is not surpassed anywhere for plenty or cheapness. One finds here people from Gibraltar and neighboring Spanish and French cities in search of health and novelty. The place offers much to amuse those having out-door tendencies, while there is an absence of man-milliners, fashionable promenades, and late hours. One can hunt, ride, explore hill and dale, with occasional Roman remains, and enjoy a pure high atmosphere at the villas (often rented) in the hills away from the city.

I should judge that France has probably the most persevering ambition in Morocco. Her officials are not weaklings, and, though nothing is said, their manner suggests cheerfulness in regard to the future. The Spanish appear to be equally and perhaps more sanguine with regard to their claims, but Spaniards do not show much physical *grip*, if I may use the word; they expect a great deal, but are slow to act at moments requiring decision and force. The Italians have pretty well hidden their intentions, if they harbor any. Under these circumstances France will take hold, I have no doubt, unless prevented by Europe at large. The country is so fertile and rich that one is utterly surprised it was not long ago annexed or *protected* by some one of the Powers. It is only equalled by Algeria. As is well known, two grain crops, and even three, can be produced annually (with irrigation), while fruits, grapes, and many of the semi-tropical plants for food and the arts grow in abundance. The climate is very healthful, though hot in the summer months.

News of the Sultan's state of health causes more or less constant speculation, but correct information cannot possibly be obtained as to this. Small wars are perpetually going on with the Arabs in the interior, and intrigue and mystery reign here at the court as elsewhere in Moslem States. The army numbers some twelve to fifteen thousand, more or less under foreign instruction and arms. It is quite likely that Morocco could and would make a far stronger struggle than Tunis did. Here, as nowhere else, can one see the tall, gaunt, ascetic

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Moslem, and he passes you with often a scowl or sullen stare. The faces remind one of their hard, abstemious lives and utter faith in their religion, and of the types one so much sees in church pictures and portraits. But it is bewildering to come across a circle of great big fellows squatting on the ground, with their dark skins and white robes, bartering over a few almonds, for instance, or melons, for hours. A strict Moslem is a healthy being, and many here are physically magnificent. They are, however, addicted to smoking kiff or kief—a species of hemp, narcotic in its effects, which they mix with tobacco, and which is markedly injurious. The Sultan has ordered its prohibition, but this has very little effect apparently. One can readily go back here some hundreds of years in imagination, as there cannot have been much change in that time, seeing the manner of living, the implements, customs, and beliefs of the inhabitants. Trade, of course, is restricted, but there are no taxes to speak of. Imports and exports pay a low percentage, however, and, with other petty annoyances from the native officials, foreign trade does not amount to much at present, nor does it seem to be desired. With a stable Government, Morocco should be wealthy and prosperous. There is daily communication with Gibraltar, whence it is easy to go promptly to any part of the world.

Oran, Algiers, and Bona, in Algeria, are very much like ordinary French towns, having the same municipal governments, street scenes, cafés, theatres, and the like. Oran exports enormously of grain—report says more than Algiers—while a great and increasing wine trade is predominant in the latter city. One is struck by the extent of the vineyards in the country between Oran and Algiers, and probably this vast quantity of rather coarse red wine makes up the bulk of the "Bordeaux" wine sent to all parts of the world under new labels. It goes to Bordeaux in casks. There are some brands of the native wine, both red and white, that are fairly good.

Life in Algeria seems active enough. The climate at this season is charming, there is good sport, the cities offer many attractions, with fine shops, squares, and parks, and handsome equipages. The garrisons at the principal points are large—in Oran five thousand, in Algiers seven thousand, with bodies distributed elsewhere in varying numbers—in all, some thirty thousand in the country. The roads are excellent, and the railroads fairly efficient—extending from Algiers westward to Oran, eastward to Bona and Tunis, and southeastwardly and southwestwardly to Constantine and to a lake region near the frontier of Morocco. The French system seems to have thus far brought some order out of the former chaos at least, with means of communication by rail and good roads, the telegraph, good breakwaters, and artificial harbors, and to have fostered agriculture generally. Recently extensive drought has caused much loss to farmers, and it is proposed to grant, by Government, ample supplies of seed to farmers in need of it.

In all northern Africa one must concede to Algeria the palm for its resources, extent of agriculture, and evidences of superior order and civilization. There are no roads elsewhere from the Atlantic to the Nile, nor is there anything to commend among the degraded populations one meets with. In the city of Algiers the natives are not disturbed in their religion or ordinary customs of worship and living, and the part where they live, congregated in their tomb-like rookeries and narrow quarters, is still a most unique and interesting spot for the tourist and stranger. French health officers daily inspect and observe the condition of the streets, urinals, and markets, however. In winter the number of visitors to Algiers is now very large, and, besides good hotels, parties can rent furnished houses, apartments, or even villas for the season, which is said to be gay, the Governor and leading authorities continually entertaining. The country adjacent to the city is surpassingly beautiful; and the smooth, level roads leading along green and abundant vegetation, with much diversity of landscape, the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and the Mediterranean on one side, all combine to form a very pleasant country for the traveller in search of an agreeable winter climate or new scenes.

Tunis will not be released by the French unless very unlooked-for circumstances arise. It is true that there are not more than a thousand troops in the country, but Algeria is not far away, and a railway connects with Bona, containing a garrison of some thousands. One sees at the mast-head the flags of France and Tunis together side by side, but streets in the city of Tunis are named and numbered in French, the new quarter and boulevard (completed eight months ago) is all French, and some thousands of shopkeepers, artisans, café and hotel people are to be found there. There is a good first-class hotel, quite new and comfortable, besides some second-rate ones. The Italians are in considerable numbers, and are no doubt strongly opposed to the French "protectorate." From Goletta, the port of Tunis, one travels to the capital by an Italian railway. There are legations and consulates from the European countries, but none from the United States. The French have not yet succeeded in interfering with any of the smells of the city, and these arise from utter lack of drainage, heaps of refuse and decaying matter, and from the close, narrow, and tunnel-like streets. The bazaars are wide and usually cleaner, but even here one must be well seasoned to annoyances of sight and smell to keep up. Tunis offers more to the traveller in the way of quaint streets, blind alleys, large bazaars, and queerly costumed people than any city in Africa, to my knowledge. It is not yet much frequented by tourists, and things and places wear a totally different aspect from what they do in either Tangier, Cairo, Algiers, or Tripoli. One is struck by the number and influence of the Jews. Without them trade would come to nothing, as they possess most of the money and the commercial skill and habit. Their men are large, handsome fellows in rich burnoose and turban, while their women still wear the trousers of embroidered muslin or linen, short burnoose, and small, rimless, conical hat. The natives are much lower in the social scale, as a rule. If any part of the population *invited* the French protectorate, it occurs to one that it must have been the Jews, and it was without question a shrewd move. The Tunisian troops are still seen, and the native authority has a semblance of existence, but the future evidently belongs to the red-legged zouave and the overshadowing French official class.

Carthage still remains a fruitful field for the excavator. The museum in the Chapter House in the rear of the Cathedral of St. Louis, now approaching completion, is being constantly added to. These buildings are on the top of the hill, on the supposed site of the ancient temple of Æsculapius, and are large and prominent objects, imposing and beautiful in structure and design. In one great room are arranged the various objects, with three large glass cases of coins and jewelry, many shelves of pottery, busts, parts of statuary, inscription tablets, and so on. The only Punic remains consist of coins, oil-lamps, and vases of pottery, and some bits of jewelry, and pins of copper and iron; and this part of the collection is very limited. The bulk of the museum is of Roman origin, and includes many fine fragments of marbles, tablets, and inscriptions, as well as a large lot of coins, vases, arms, and elaborate capitals. The garden wall is a mass of flat tablets and inscriptions, with now and then a part of a column, capital, or fragmentary statue. One of the priests has charge of the museum, and seemed to be an accomplished and learned man. He showed considerable curiosity concerning New York, stating that he had once been there.

The gas corporation of Tunis is giving the Cardinal Archbishop (who controls all excavations) much assistance, and they are cleaning out the mud, rubbish, and water from the large underground cistern nearest the seashore—for what purpose I could not ascertain. The aqueduct ruins still offer building materials, stretching from the mountains eighty-seven miles away. All over the fields and the vast site one easily finds openings letting down to the house walls below, and, though much is problematical concerning the accuracy of location, one is interested in visiting and seeing the sites of the various gates of old Carthage, the great temples, the amphitheatre, the house of Hannibal, the various cisterns—three groups of them; those on the east, nearest the sea, being extraordinary in size and present condition. The water gate and artificial harbor are easily traced, while the above-named cisterns and baths are not all destroyed even now. All along the shore from Cape Carthage to Goletta, a distance of five miles, one finds traces of huge foundation walls, pillars, and columns. In a hut I saw a marble capital of great beauty serving as a table. Most of the site is now in fields, the hills, apparently, not being fertile, while some of the foreign legations occupy the best parts with fine country residences, large gardens, and parks. The villages of Mersa, Sidi Bou Said, and Sidi Daoud are all on the confines or within the old site. There are also the palace and baths of the present Bey of Tunis and some general officers (natives), a line of railway (branch of the Italian line from Goletta to Tunis), and an old fortification. The legations belong to England and France.

The means for travel and mail communication between Tunis and Europe are very ample, and are mainly in the hands of the French. From Algeria there are daily mails to France, trains run frequently over the several roads, and, when the lines of railway projected in Tunis are completed, the block of northern Africa known as Tunis and Algeria will be a compact and well-in-hand French colony, with undoubtedly a great future.

C. A. Siegfried.

THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA.—III.

Paris, November 8.

The Queen of Westphalia took leave of the Emperor Napoleon, whom she was never to see again, on the 20th of April, 1814, at Nemours. The next day she started for Montereau, and was arrested on the road by the Comte de Maubreuil, who had once been attached to the household of King Jerome. Maubreuil examined all her baggage, seized a box containing 84,000 francs in gold, and ten boxes, one of which was full of her jewelry. She joined her husband at Berne, and continued to resist all the entreaties of her father. She went afterwards to Styria, where the Emperor of Austria had offered her an asylum for herself and her husband. She was confined at Trieste of a son, who afterwards entered the army of Würtemberg, and died in 1847 at Villa Castello, near Florence.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At the Congress of Vienna the King and Queen of Westphalia found no supporters. The King of Würtemberg had little influence, and he plainly told his daughter that no member of the Bonaparte family could become possessor of any sovereignty, great or small. He was going to the Congress merely to watch over the affairs of his own kingdom. "Take," he said, "the map of Germany, and look at it; you will be convinced that if it was four times larger than it is, it would not suffice to satisfy the hopes of those who wish to retake their possessions and to satisfy their insatiable love of aggrandizement" (October 6, 1814). Her father reminded her of "the difference between old dynasties, whose existence was lost in the obscurity of time, and lucky adventurers whose ephemeral existence ceased almost as soon as it had begun." He had been somewhat imprudent in giving his daughter to one of these "adventurers," and his advice to him would have come better from another mouth. "If you wish to be happy and to see your husband happy, try to persuade him to put aside whatever can remind him of the past, to live as a private individual, without pretensions, to prefer domestic pleasures to all others."

Queen Catharine lived at Trieste simply enough. It was there that she heard of the return of Napoleon from Elba. Jerome left Trieste secretly in a Neapolitan ship on the night of March 26. He had previously spread the rumor of his being dangerously ill. He succeeded in arriving at Sinigaglia, and joined King Murat on the 28th of March. Prince Metternich had invited Jerome to leave Trieste and to go to Prague, a few days before Jerome left Trieste. He was probably aware that the ex-King of Westphalia was still in correspondence with the Emperor Napoleon. What was Queen Catharine to do? Her father wrote to her offering her his hospitality; she could not well refuse it, but she wrote to him: "Hear again the repetition of an oath I will make to you: no power shall separate me from my husband, whatever his fate may be." She asked him never to pronounce the name of Jerome before her and before her son.

She remained in Göppingen during the great events of the Hundred Days, surrounded by spies, and unable to write to her husband, who had joined Napoleon. She saw her father, but the interviews were short and painful, as the King of Würtemberg had conceived a real aversion to Jerome and all his family. Baron Stölting, her secretary, was arrested in the month of June at the Castle of Göppingen and taken to Ulm. He was accused of having formed a conspiracy to kidnap the young Prince, son of Jerome, and bring him to his father. (Baron Stölting became secretary of King Jerome under the Second Empire, and died at the Palais Royal in 1853.) Her father informed her on the 27th of June, 1815, that Napoleon had been forced to abdicate a second time, and that "a provisory government had been established in Paris, composed of Fouché, Carnot, etc., which had sent plenipotentiaries to the general quarters of the sovereigns to ask for a peace, which would be refused them so long as there remained a man or a child in France with the name of Bonaparte." She answered this somewhat ferocious declaration with much dignity: "I should be sorry if you believed that the news you give me had overpowered me. For many years I have been accustoming myself to misfortune; only a weak soul succumbs to it; mine is strong in its sentiments as well as in its duties. Whatever be the fate of my family, I will share in it. I have no other thought or ambition than to follow my husband."

Jerome had been with his brother at Waterloo. Queen Catharine was very uneasy about him. He had been slightly wounded, and she begged her father to be allowed to join him in Switzerland. She wrote to Jerome: "I need not repeat to you that I will follow you everywhere, to any place that you may name or that may be named to us. You are my happiness. Our misfortunes are dreadful, but what can be to me all the reverses of fortune if you remain to me?" She was afraid that Jerome would be murdered. Maubreuil, who had robbed her of her diamonds (worth three millions of francs), had not been prosecuted, and she believed him capable of any crime. Her furniture had been sequestrated, and she could not obtain its restitution, notwithstanding the direct intervention of the King of Würtemberg and of the Emperor of Russia. She dreaded the worst things from the Bourbons and their supporters. She asked again for the intervention of the Emperor of Russia, but her father showed her that the situation was no longer in 1815 what it had been in 1814. "In 1814 the Bonaparte family had its existence assured by a treaty; the allied Powers had therefore the right to protect its members, and to insure the execution of the treaty. Napoleon has violated it; he tried to remount the throne of France; his brothers, by staying by him, by partaking of his usurpation, by fighting under his flags against us, have become our enemies, and will be treated according to the laws of war and the law of nations." He blamed Jerome for having secretly left Trieste, where he remained under the protection of the Austrian Government, and for having fought in the armies of the Emperor. Resignation and patience were all he could now recommend.

Queen Catharine, having heard through the newspapers that Napoleon had left for England, asked permission to go to England also. She had no news of her husband; her father informed her that Napoleon had delivered himself up to the English on the 16th of July, 1815, at Rochefort; he had with him only Joseph Bonaparte, who did not follow him on board the *Bellerophon*. Jerome was concealed somewhere in a country-house, in the neighborhood of Paris. On August 2 the King of Würtemberg writes to his daughter that nothing is yet known of Jerome; he informs her that Napoleon will probably be kept in captivity in the other hemisphere. "Lucien is a prisoner in the citadel of Turin, Joseph is under strict watch at Rochefort. The widow, Letitia Bonaparte, and ex-Cardinal Fesch have been transported with an escort to Rome, where the Pope answers for them. Hortense Bonaparte is banished from France and transported to Switzerland. When Louis and Jerome are found, their future fate will be decided." He discourages the idea of Jerome and his wife ever going to England to live. "How could the person who has possessed Hanover and Brunswick, and who still affects to be called the Count of Hartz, live in England otherwise than at Court? It is on account of the bragging (*jactance*) of your husband, and of his continual pretensions, that it is more difficult to settle his fate than that of his brothers."

Finally, the King of Würtemberg consented to extend to Jerome the hospitality which he had always offered to his daughter. Jerome left France, with the connivance probably of Fouché, and arrived at Göppingen on the 20th of August; he had not seen his wife for five months. He was allowed to keep only one Frenchman in his service, M. Abbatucci. The ex-King and ex-Queen stayed at the Castle of Ellwangen. There were a thousand details to settle between the father-in-law and the son-in-law—questions of etiquette, questions of money. The temper of the King of Würtemberg was not of the best, and the ex-King of Westphalia had at times most unreasonable pretensions. Jerome would not give any account of his fortune, of his debts; he refused to be under any sort of tutorship. His father-in-law wished him to place all his fortune in an estate in Würtemberg; Jerome refused. King Friedrich wrote to his daughter: "The orders which I have given are irrevocable, and the insolent opposition of Jerome Bonaparte will not prevent me from fulfilling my engagements towards my allies. Submit, therefore, or fear my anger and its consequences. Do not forget that it is not an asylum which I have given to your husband, but a State prison, much milder than would have been the fortress of Wesel."

Jerome protested he would not be treated as a prisoner, and, after a long struggle, the King of Würtemberg allowed his daughter and his son-in-law to leave his kingdom and go to Austria. Jerome was not allowed to bear the title of Count of Hartz, and took on his passport the name of Prince de Montfort. He went with his wife to various places—to Heimburg, Erlau, Schönau, and Trieste. In this last place were born Princess Mathilde on the 27th of May, 1820, and Prince Napoleon on the 9th of September, 1822. Princess Mathilde still lives in Paris. She was married to Prince Demidoff, and afterwards separated from him. She has never taken any active part in politics, and is well known as a patron of art and of literature, a friend of Sainte-Beuve, of Dumas fils, of the Goncourts, of Taine (till the publication of his last volume on Napoleon). Prince Napoleon is well known; he has just published a volume in answer to the attacks of Taine on Napoleon. He is a brilliant speaker and writer, a living image of his father Jerome and of the Emperor Napoleon. He was exiled, together with his eldest son, Victor, at the same time as the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orléans.

In 1823 Jerome Bonaparte and his wife left Trieste for Rome, and in 1831 they took up their residence in Florence. Queen Catharine, who had long been in delicate health, became very ill in 1835, and was advised by her doctors to leave Florence and go to Switzerland. She chose a country-place in the neighborhood of Lausanne, but she did not live much longer, and ended what she called "sa vie errante" on the night of November 29–30. She showed in her last moments the same fortitude she had always shown in her life. Her three children were brought to her bedside. She blessed them and said: "I feel that death is approaching; I fear it not. What I have loved best in this life is you, Jerome." She then added: "I wish I could have taken leave of you in France." Jerome and her eldest son remained with her to the end; the two younger children, Mathilde and Napoleon, were taken away. Thus ended this truly noble woman, whom Providence had placed in the most extraordinary and trying circumstances, and who had always followed the straight path of duty. She had been the most tender of daughters, she became the most devoted wife, and she never abandoned nor betrayed the man whom she had married, though she had not chosen him.

Correspondence.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your issue of October 27 contains an excellent letter dated Los Angeles. The writer, however, was in a few instances misled by the incorrect information to which the tourist is always exposed. He quotes, without endorsing,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the assertion that "sweet peas have no fragrance at all in California." I cannot say how this may be in southern California, but in this part of the State they fill the gardens with fragrance every summer. I cannot myself see that any species of flowers is impaired in fragrance here; but that is, of course, a question for each one's personal perception.

A brief sojourner might be misled by the fact that flowers most fragrant every morning and evening are nearly scentless at noon in warm weather; or there may be a difference in this respect between southern California and this part of the State.

Your correspondent is distinctly in error when he says the pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) "does not flourish in northern California." By "northern California," as distinguished from "southern California," is always meant the whole region north of Tehachepi Pass, more than two-thirds of the State, or at all events north of Fresno. The phrase is very misleading. The whole region from Tehachepi to at least the latitude of Sacramento is properly central California; but in Mr. Finck's meaning my home in Alameda County, within thirty miles of San Francisco, and about two hundred north of Tehachepi, is undoubtedly far north of the line between northern and southern California. As I write, I can look from my window upon a magnificent specimen of the pepper tree. There are hundreds in the neighborhood, and all through this and the adjoining counties they flourish. In the purely local climate of San Francisco—situated as it is upon a fog-swept peninsula—many trees and flowers fail that grow vigorously but a few miles inland. Close to the great pepper tree of which I spoke grow orange and lemon trees heavily laden with fruit. The eucalyptus is abundant even to weariness, and grows to such a height that it is sometimes uncomfortable to look to the top of it. Even the banana grows, blossoms, and "sets" fruit in the open air here, but will not ripen fruit. Nearly one hundred miles north of here, in Yolo County, the date palm has perfected its fruit in the open air, and one hundred and eighty or two hundred miles north, oranges have been grown. One hundred and twenty-five miles north of here they are going largely into the growing of oranges for market. It is very hard for our Eastern friends to understand that climate in California is not a question of latitude only, but depends even more upon situation, chiefly upon the trend of the mountains. It is also affected by altitude and the ocean winds.

Once more. Mr. Finck implies distinctly that the line of the almond falls further south than Los Angeles. The almond is a staple crop in this neighborhood, and the many acres covered with almond trees are spread white in the time of bloom, and in the autumn many tons of the nuts are sent to market from here.

L. E. S.

NILES, ALAMEDA CO., CAL.

RAINFALL ON THE PLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: When Mr. Adams wrote "The Rainfall on the Plains," published in your last issue, he could not have seen the original text of Gen. Morrow's address at the Sidney Fair. If he had, he would not have said that "his explanation of the increased rainfall and the causes of the increase was *somewhat different* from that given by Gen. Morrow." In fact, the explanations are identical. Prairie fires, trampling buffalo, rain rushing off in torrents, ploughing, are all prominent in both explanations, and are all introduced for the same purpose. The chief difference is that the baked earth, which, according to Gen. Morrow, had "become as compact as a rock," according to Mr. Adams "had assumed a brick-like consistency." So remarkable and numerous are the coincidences between the letter and the address that, if the letter-writer had read the address (which was delivered on the fifth of October), he was clearly guilty of plagiarism. Witness the following paragraph of Morrow:

"I have always thought that there was an abundance of moisture in the clouds of this interior section of the country, but that conditions favorable to its precipitation in the form of rain and dew were wanting. The earth and the sky are reciprocal in their relations. They give to and take from each other. A parched desert, having nothing to give in return, receives no moisture from the passing clouds. For countless ages these prairies have been scorched by fires, pelted by storms of rain and hail, and trampled upon by innumerable herds of wild animals. The effect of this has been to pack the earth until it has become as compact as a rock. The forcing or beating power of rain and hail is far greater than the ordinary observer comprehends. When rain falls on a primitive soil, the larger part of it runs off in torrents and finds its way to the sea. The baked, storm-beaten, and animal-trampled earth, like a sick man, refuses its nourishment. Beyond doubt this is the reason why you have so many physical proofs around you of enormous devastations committed by running water. When the ground is tilled, this will cease. Cultivated ground absorbs a large proportion of the water that falls upon it, and retains it like a sponge. It thus becomes a reservoir of moisture for the nourishment of crops in seasons of drought. The turning over of the soil in large tracts of country presents to the atmosphere a vast absorbing surface. The soil gives this absorbing moisture slowly back to the atmosphere by evaporation. Thus year by year, as cultivation of the soil is extended, more of the rain that falls is absorbed, to be given off by evaporation, or to remain in store to nourish plants and grasses." R.

WISCONSIN, November 26, 1887.

BESSEMER-STEEL PROCESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Without denying that the Bessemer-steel makers may be guilty of the enormities with which you charge them in a late issue, and, indeed, admitting that profit rather than philanthropy is uppermost in what they are pleased to call their minds, I am not sure that you have stated the chief reason why the basic Bessemer process has not gained a strong foothold among us. Very grave doubt, I believe, exists among steel-makers as to the possibility of conducting the basic process with profit in this country. It is much more expensive than the common or acid Bessemer process; moreover, the range of composition of the crude material, or pig iron, applicable to it is much more limited than in the case of the acid process. Not all pig iron and not all ore which is unfitted for the acid process is fitted for the basic. The presence of a moderate proportion of phosphorus unfits an ore for the acid process, and very many American ores are thus excluded, of which, however, relatively few are fitted for the basic process, simply because, though they have too much phosphorus for the one, they have not enough for the other. A place in which the basic process is to thrive should offer, besides cheap and suitable fuel and cheap transportation to market, a large supply of iron ore, at once very cheap and highly phosphoric, for the presence of a large proportion of phosphorus, larger than our otherwise suitable ores usually contain, is quite as essential to the basic process as its absence is to the acid.

The basic process was tried at one of our largest and most intelligently conducted works some years ago, but abandoned. Another very extensive works, built in 1881–'82, was expressly and admirably designed so as to employ either acid or basic process; but its enlightened managers have never been able to convince themselves that the latter would be profitable with the existing relations between the cost of phosphoric and that of non-phosphoric ores.

It may not, therefore, be unreasonable to consider that we do not use the basic process, chiefly because it is not thought fitted to our conditions, rather than because of lack of enterprise on the part of our steel-makers. Indeed, enterprise is hardly what they lack.

Very respectfully, HENRY M. HOWE.

BOSTON, November 21, 1887.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some time since you reviewed the book published on the social condition of women in India, by Ramabai, a Brahmin lady of much intelligence and highly educated. The feature brought out into terrible distinctness was the wretched position of the widows. Your readers will doubtless recollect that it was shown that girls were often betrothed or even married in childhood. In case the man or boy to whom they were so contracted died, they were held to be widows, so that a child of five or younger might be the widow of a man or boy whom she had never seen. But the social position of the widow, whether becoming one in childhood or later, was shown to be in every way most wretched. She is little better than an outcast, is treated as an inferior, is reviled and made to feel her existence a burden. Superstition is at the bottom of it, for it is held that the fact of becoming a widow is the proof and also the punishment of crime or sin committed in a previous existence, and that she deserves all the misery she is made to suffer. To escape all this, many are driven to a life of shame. Of widows it is estimated that there are twenty millions—figures that include an amount of suffering and wretchedness perhaps unparalleled elsewhere on the surface of the earth.

It is the great desire of Ramabai's life to do something towards breaking up the miserable system that produces this evil. Her book was written in order that its proceeds might afford means to this end. Her friends—entirely without suggestion from herself—have determined to aid in the undertaking by a subscription which has already had a favorable start. Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, have consented to act as treasurers, and those who may desire to lend a helping hand to a most excellent undertaking can send contributions to them at 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

L.

A STRUGGLING PERIODICAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Notice has been given in some of the philological publications that the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik* will probably be discontinued after this year, because of the lack of the necessary support.

The editor has carried on the work partly at his own expense. He has mapped out the whole field of Latin literature, and apportioned it among a large body of scholars, who, under his direction, are uniting their efforts for a common purpose. The immediate outcome of their systematic investigation in the domain of grammar and lexicography is this periodical, the success of which being assured, the plan looks forward to a complete Thesaurus, so much desired. Unless a more substantial interest is immediately taken in this matter, the project must be abandoned.

There is no journal so peculiarly helpful to

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Latinist, and no earnest student can read a single number and then feel that he can do without it. Will not American scholars do their share towards the maintenance of such a laudable enterprise at this critical moment?

E. M. PEASE.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,
BRUNSWICK, ME., November 23, 1887.

Notes.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston, will shortly publish 'Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Stories of New England Life,' some of which have heretofore appeared in the *Century*.

A collection of papers and notes by Rear-Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., and Sir Edward Reed, M. P., entitled 'Modern Ships of War,' will be published directly by Harper & Bros., along with 'Women and Men,' Col. Higginson's contributions to *Harper's Bazar;* 'A Prince of the Blood,' by James Payn; and 'A Magnificent Plebeian,' by Miss Julia Magruder.

'Pilgrims and Puritans,' a book of easy reading for children about to begin the study of United States history, has been prepared by Miss N. Moore, and will be published this month by Ginn & Co.

The pleasant news comes from Paris that M. Henri Bouchot, author of the admirable essay on 'Le Livre' recently Englished as 'The Printed Book,' is now preparing 'Les Reliures d'Art de la Bibliothèque Nationale,' which will contain a hundred reproductions. It will be published by Édouard Rouveyre.

The new house of Boussod, Valadon & Cie., which succeeded the old house of Goupil & Cie., has gone into the publication of beautiful books illustrated by the processes they control. For the holidays this year they promise a sumptuous edition of M. Ludovic Halévy's delightful Franco-American novel, 'L'Abbé Constantin,' with reproductions of a host of drawings by Mme. Lemaire.

Hachette announced, November 1, for immediate publication, two more volumes of his "Grands Écrivains Français"—'Turgot,' by M. Léon Say, and 'Voltaire,' by M. Ferdinand Brunetière. The 'George Sand,' by M. E. Caro, has just been issued in the same collection.

Another recent publication by the same house is 'Arques et Ivry,' by M. B. Zeller (Boston: Schoenhof). This is one of the little volumes of their "Histoire de France racontée par les contemporains," of which the preceding volume, issued in September, was 'Les Trois Henri: le Valois, le Lorrain, le Béarnais.'

Still another is the 'Essais sur l'Allemagne impériale,' by M. Ernest Lavisse, of which the greater part appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in separate papers. These collected articles are preceded by a long preface, which the reader will not be likely to find long, so clearly and attractively has the author presented his views of the causes of the political position of affairs in western Europe. M. Lavisse knows his subject well, and can approach it upon many sides in a way that gives to all he says a very attractive freshness. The book is interesting throughout, and is written with vivacity and vigor, and generally, what was scarcely to have been expected of a work written in Paris at the present time, with great moderation.

The crude execution of a whimsical idea gives us 'Addresses of the Dead,' by Charles C. Marble (G. W. Dillingham). The author's intent was to indicate the burial-place of distinguished Americans. His selection is a "queer lot," to begin with, and his indications cannot be trusted. For example, Wendell Phillips's grave is not in Boston. Mr. Marble's resources are so extremely limited that he cannot finish out the dates of birth and death of such noted persons as George P. Marsh, Lucretia Mott, and John Neal. Then he mangles his names, giving us H. W. Hallect, Mme. Jumal, H. *W.* Gorringe, Zackariah Chandler, Matthew Carey. He repeats information, as on pages 28, 40. Finally, he gives no index of places, without which half his object is defeated.

Mr. Parkman has been able to prefix to the new edition of his 'Montcalm and Wolfe' a portrait of Wolfe at the age of sixteen, direct from the original, taken from life by Highmore when the boy received his first commission and was about to join the army. Other engravings have been made from copies. The Paris *Temps* of Nov. 14, by the way, contains a report of the remarks of M. Geffroy before the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques on the occasion of the presentation of Mr. Parkman's 'France in America' to that body. After reviewing the work at some length, the speaker described the manner in which the historian had prepared for his task, referring especially to his collection of manuscripts "unique par sa richesse, et fameuse même en Europe." M. Geffroy praised the vivacity and picturesqueness of his narrative and its strict impartiality, saying that the writer, leaning neither to the French nor to the English, remains "avant tout Américain," and closed with the remark that Mr. Parkman had rendered a special service to France in bringing into clear light some titles to glory which had hitherto been ignored, or appeared to be in danger of being forgotten.

Reviewing *St. Nicholas* in the two bound volumes for 1887 (The Century Co.), one comes upon serial articles which are now newly upon the market in the shape of books, some of which we notice elsewhere. Apart from these biographical, historical, and humoristic contributions, what most prominently emerges from the general miscellany is the articles relating to our civil war.

Mr. Stockton's 'The Hundredth Man' leads the fiction in the twelfth volume of the *Century*. Mr. Kennan's "Visit to Count Tolstoi" is the most interesting single article, though Mr. Wilson's "Finding Pharaoh" and Mr. Edward Atkinson's "Low Prices, High Wages, Small Profits" (which appears to be omitted from the table of contents) are also conspicuous. But of these, as of Mr. Atwater's series of papers on food, the Lincoln and the war papers, etc., we have spoken monthly, and need not now recapitulate.

The seventh number of 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (The Century Co.) concludes the battle of Shiloh, and, after a general article on the contending navies, by Prof. J. R. Soley, begins the narrative of early coast operations against the Confederacy.

The first number of an illustrated weekly, entitled *Garden and Forest*, will appear in this city early in February. It will be devoted to horticulture in all its forms, landscape gardening, and forestry, and will be under the direction of Prof. Sargent of Harvard University. This is a promising field for a journal characterized by good taste and scientific accuracy.

Mr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter begins this month at Nicosia, Cyprus, publication of a weekly paper, the *Owl*, devoted exclusively to topics concerning that island. French and English will be the two admissible languages for correspondents. A learned collaboration is promised. There will be monthly plates of illustrations.

An *Architectural Review* is to be issued by the Architectural Society of the Boston Institute of Technology. It will for the present confine itself to publishing the first-mention designs of the Department of Architecture.

The Boston Art Students' Association has published a small pamphlet called 'The Art Student in Paris,' copies of which may be had of Mr. G. H. Blair, at the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a very practical guide to all students who seek the art metropolis of the world, and will be especially useful for young women. The good faith of the compilers, and their desire to conceal none of the hardships and dangers of studio life abroad, will fortify where they do not deter. A few pages are devoted to Munich. The details include climate, restaurants, boarding-houses, schools, fees, color merchants, regulations for copying from the galleries, "doctors recommended," and churches.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for December republishes the Duke of Argyll's paper entitled "A Great Lesson" from the September number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The Great Lesson that the Duke discourses upon is the upsetting of Darwin's subsidence theory of coral reefs by the later researches of Mr. John Murray of the *Challenger* expedition. In the opinion of the Duke, the overthrow of the Darwinian theory of corals is complete. In the November number of the *Nineteenth Century* Prof. Huxley gives some attention to the Duke's article, which he characterizes as "containing a greater number of statements which are demonstrably incorrect, and which any one who ventured to write upon the subject ought to have known to be incorrect, than I have ever seen gathered together in so small a space." Readers of the *Popular Science Monthly* who are not acquainted with the literature of a given question, will be very apt to infer that the republication of any scientific article carries the opinion of the editor that the writer whose name appears is at least qualified to discuss the subject, although, considering our common frailties, his views may be erroneous. Prof. Huxley shows the contrary to be the fact in the present case.

No. 24 of the Maryland Historical Society's publications is devoted to brief sketches of Luther Martin, by Henry P. Goddard, and of Nathaniel Ramsay, by W. F. Brand, D.D. Luther Martin was the strenuous advocate of the rights of the smaller States in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and his speeches in opposition to the instrument furnished Calhoun with many of his nullification arguments, and the abolitionists with effective weapons against a pro-slavery Union. He was a celebrated lawyer, being counsel for the defence in two of the celebrated cases of his time, namely, the impeachment before the United States Senate of Judge Samuel Chase in 1804, and the famous trial of Aaron Burr. With all his ability, Martin had the besetting sin of excessive indulgence in liquor, which clouded his later career. Stricken with paralysis, he lived for six years dependent upon his friends. In 1822 the Maryland Legislature passed the extraordinary act requiring every lawyer in the State to pay an annual license fee of five dollars, the proceeds to be "for the use of Luther Martin." He died at the age of eighty-two at the house of Aaron Burr, who had given him a home in his infirm old age. The author proposes to expand his interesting sketch at some future time into a biography, and it is to be hoped that he will do so. Col. Nathaniel Ramsay, the second of these Maryland men of note, was brother to the historian David Ramsay, and gained fame by his successful efforts to check the British at Monmouth after Lee's retreat. He afterwards held various State and Federal offices of importance.

A recently issued *Boletin* of the Mexican

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Geographical and Statistical Society contains a list of members and a catalogue of its collections. The maps are described very fully, fifty pages being devoted to those of Mexico alone.

The November Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society contains but a single paper, which is descriptive of a journey made last year by Mr. Ernest A. Floyer in the rarely visited region in Egypt between the Nile and the Red Sea. It strikes one oddly to read of a spot close to the desert where, over a cliff, "fell a feathery cascade of softest, greenest maidenhair fern. Over the green moss and through the clustering sprays trickled innumerable streams of water into two crystal pools below, which reflected on their pure surface the branches of a Syrian fig-tree." This and the account of a snow-clad mountain in January make it hard to realize that it is a part of Egypt, barely 200 miles from Cairo, of which Mr. Floyer is writing. In the course of his travels he passed up the Wady Russafa, which is so like an artificial road that but for two defiles, each 200 yards in length, one could drive an omnibus from the Red Sea to the Nile. He also visited the famous Roman granite quarries of Mons Claudianus, where he found an enormous pillar, weighing 256 tons, awaiting transportation. The paper is accompanied by an excellent map.

Roberts Bros. renew their French calendar for another year, still clinging in their ornamentation to the fleur-de-lis, which, seeing the present crisis in France, is perhaps less anachronistic than it appears.

On the 5th of September ratifications were exchanged at Berne, Switzerland, concluding the International Copyright Convention, which was signed at that place September 9, 1886, and which now goes into force December 5, 1887. The contracting Powers are Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Hayti, Tunis, and Liberia; the signatures of the first three States including all their colonial possessions. The British Government has printed as a blue book, under the heading, 'Switzerland, No. 1, 1887' (Parliamentary Papers, C.-5167) the complete text, in French and English, of this important treaty; and a summary of its stipulations appeared in the *Nation* for April 1, 1886, pp. 275-277.

—The Christmas *Harper's* is devoted to the conventional short story which one expects to find in the holiday annuals, except that the ghost is not called upon; romance there is in plenty, and the sort of sentiment that has become popularly associated with the season runs riot. A poem, by Mr. Will Carleton, represents it in the most offensive form—the mock-heroic convict who teaches the millionaire a lesson in Christianity by committing a burglary, gives himself up to the police, and is a good Samaritan ever after. This is not practical philanthropy; it really throws no light on how to be helpful to released convicts. On the contrary, it intimates very pointedly that the lonely ex-robber in the snow is several hundred per cent. better than the bondholder in the lighted chapel, and is rather fitted to teach than to learn goodness. The story as a poem is bad enough, but as a piece of morals it is even worse. At the other end of the scale of Christmas sentiment "Captain Santa Claus," by Capt. Charles King, is very attractive in tone and in its simple characters, and is pervaded with the kindness of human nature; no one can read it without a warm glow of pleasure. Mrs. Phelps contributes a strong, crude piece of sensationalism in her well-known style; Charles Egbert Craddock tells again of reconciliation upon the mountain-side by means of the saving power of family affections; and Miss Rives relates a pitiable story of Virginia, on the old *Lear*-motive, not without some characterization and a well-marked scene or two, but unnecessarily cruel in its catastrophe. Unless tragedy is inevitable, it is always felt as gratuitous pain, and the author has no right in art to wring our hearts merely for her sweet will. The illustrations of the number are singularly well printed, and many of them are of the highest excellence in their art. They embellish the article on "Old Garden Flowers," they turn Praed's poem into a picture-gallery, and they are distinctly a help to Mr. Aldrich's dramatic episode, "Pauline Pavlovna," in setting the scene before the reader with something of stage-effect. This poem is the sole piece of literature in the number, and it is enough to say of it that the author handles the dramatic line as well as the lyrical, and the line itself is stronger, with a vivacity and edge of its own. A special feature of the number is a colored lithographic plate illustrating the precious stones of the United States, very beautifully executed.

—In the December *Atlantic* the leading place is held by a paper, by Mr. E. H. House, upon the wrongs done to Japan by the Western nations through the treaty-making power, written with unusual vigor and feeling. The occasion of it is the failure of the recent conferences between the Japanese and the diplomatic corps. The specific wrongs complained of are that the Japanese Government is restricted from laying a customs duty of more than five per cent. ad valorem upon imports, and that the administration of justice in cases in which aliens are concerned is taken completely out of their hands. The customs duties being practically unavailable for revenue, the burden of taxes falls directly upon land, and hence arise hardships as well as fiscal difficulties. Mr. House points out the success of the Japanese in the ordinary conduct of governmental affairs, particularly in the postal service, the coinage, and the tribunals; and urges, with superfluity of argument, that they are abundantly able to take care of their own fiscal policy and the courts, so that no defence for the present system can be grounded upon their "barbarism." He reminds us that the United States were originally responsible for the error of the Japanese in their first treaty, which has been the model of the later ones, and calls upon us to sign the draft of the new and honorable convention shelved by our State Department, because, he intimates, of a suggestion from England. A half-day's work at Washington would be an incalculable service to Japan. Certainly we are largely responsible for the indignity that Japan suffers. When one reflects that Hawaii and Peru, profiting by our example, override the Mikado's authority, it seems incredible; and there is every likelihood that the diplomatic body is selfishly interested in the continuance of the old régime. We remember in what disgrace our own Consul was lately recalled from "administering justice" there. Since the change of ministry arising out of the failure of the Conference, it is possible that Japan may take the daring course, and declare the treaties at an end. The Powers would hardly fight on that issue, however diplomats bluster. Meanwhile it is both wise policy and moral duty for us to follow the most liberal and just course towards Japan, since we opened her ports. The review of the situation by Mr. House is very able, and awakens profound sympathy. It is not the first time that he has done good service for Japan. We note with regret the conclusion of Mr. Hamerton's papers. The remainder of the number, distinguished by a lightly satirical poem from the editor, is remarkably well sustained.

—About fifteen years ago the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club of Newcastle, England, issued a series of photographs of the finer trees in their neighborhood, as well as of some that had been dismally destroyed by the effluvia of adjoining chemical works. The idea was soon taken up by the New England Society of Orange, N. J., whose tree "portfolios," however, were not carried beyond a second issue. We are now glad to receive Part 1 of a fresh series from another quarter, 'Trees of Reading, Mass.' It is published in that town by Mr. F. H. Gilson, at $1.50 per part—a moderate charge for five heliotype plates exceptionally well photographed, with accompanying letter-press. The gem of the present collection, pictorially, is the Nehemiah Bancroft Elm, a tree of rare size and symmetry; but the greatest curiosity is the Capt. Geo. Batchelder Sassafras, which has the extraordinary circumference of eight feet at four feet from the ground, and a height of over sixty. One does not need to have associations with Reading or with New England to enjoy these views, and we hope Mr. Gilson will find a widespread encouragement. We are glad to learn that he has in contemplation a larger undertaking of the same nature, 'The Noted Trees of Eastern Massachusetts.' There is no surer way to protect trees from vandalism than to give them a local fame and interest.

—So important an undertaking as the new *American Journal of Psychology* (published at Baltimore by N. Murray) merits fuller notice than our space will permit. The editor, Prof. G. Stanley Hall, is well known to the readers of the *Nation*; and that the Johns Hopkins University should be the place where the undertaking originates, will surprise nobody after so many previous proofs of the tendencies that prevail in that institution. Prof. Hall desires, as he tells us, "to record the psychological work of a scientific, as distinct from a speculative, character which has been so widely scattered as to be largely inaccessible save to a very few." "Several departments of science, sometimes so distinct from each other that their contributions are not mutually known," have furnished of late years psychological material, and Prof. Hall aims to bring such material together, so that hereafter the student of psychology may have better guidance in directing his own work and in surveying the work of others. How serious and straightforward are the purposes of the *Journal* may best be seen from the nature of the leading articles in this number. The first place is occupied by an elaborate investigation by Dr. Warren Plympton Lombard of the variations of the normal knee-jerk, in their relations to the activity of the central nervous system. That the extent of the knee-jerk varies with the general state of the organism has long been known, but, as Dr. Lombard points out, the absence of any exact instrumental measurement of the variations of the phenomenon under normal and abnormal conditions still prevents the knee-jerk from taking "its proper place as an aid to physical diagnosis." Dr. Lombard, therefore, has undertaken the task of providing methods for "striking the ligamentum patellæ a blow of known force," and for "recording the extent of the resulting knee-jerk." With these instrumental aids he has gone on to make some six thousand experiments upon himself, with results which this paper records. The knee-jerk is found to be subject to great variations, and these are affected by the time of day, by the emotional condition of the subject, by fatigue, by irritation of the skin, by excitement of the subject's

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

attention, by various voluntary acts, by the influence of music, and by changes of the weather, as well as by other influences. The paper, with its few thousand experiments on one man, leaves us, as Dr. Lombard says, only at the very beginning of a research whose medical and psychological importance is almost certain to prove very great. Then follows a paper on "Dermal Sensitiveness to Gradual Pressure Changes," by the editor and Yuzero Motora. Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin describes "A Method for the Experimental Determination of the Horopter," and Dr. Joseph Jastrow discusses the Psycho-Physic Law in its relation to the traditional scale of star magnitudes. Then follow a number of elaborate book reviews, several shorter reviews, and a goodly collection of notes. One wonders whether it will be possible, even for this indefatigable editor, to spread so full a feast once every quarter henceforth.

—By way of a criticism of this first number there occurs to us a remark which may seem very ungracious, but which is not meant to be so. The exclusion by the editor of "speculative psychology" as such from the scope of his journal might, indeed, be interpreted as a necessary result of the division of labor in our day. But, alas, the captious reader of the lengthy and able book reviews is tempted to declare, with some amusement, that the exclusion of "speculation" from this journal apparently means that only the editor shall be allowed the privilege of speculating in its pages. For surely Prof. Hall is disposed to speculation, and he can in no wise wholly drive out nature, try as he will. The "dangerous chasm between mind and matter" is, we learn on p. 145, "slowly closing," by virtue of the researches of modern neurology. In fact, the "undevout neurologist," as one "might almost say," "is mad." Though (p. 146) "the psychological movement" must be "kept, in the severest sense, experimental and scientific," yet (p. 162) the "experience of a man who has had the invaluable training of abandoning himself to long experimental research," is described as producing a feeling of the "organic unity" of nature, a feeling which has a sense "far deeper than what speculation knows." In short, for Prof. Hall, experimental work is full of general philosophical suggestions, and he continually, if often rather vaguely, gives expression to these suggestions. Surely those pious feelings of the experimenter, when he reflects on the "organic unity of nature," and knows his feelings to have such a deep sense—these are not matters "in the severest sense experimental and scientific." They are fragments of metaphysics; and when Prof. Hall speaks of them, as he does, so often and so warmly, he "speculates," like the born philosopher that he is. Shall none of his contributors be permitted to do likewise? But we hasten to explain the ungraciousness of our words. What we really mean is, that while a journal mainly devoted to the recording of experimental work in psychology is, indeed, a great boon, no editor of such a journal ought to hope to bar out "speculation" from his pages altogether. That Prof. Hall has in his own work broken his own rules in the first number of his journal is not to his discredit, nor does he mean to give himself liberties that he forbids to his contributors. What is illustrated in his inconsistency is simply the impossibility of drawing any arbitrary line outside of which "speculative psychology" shall lie. The whole matter is simply a question of more or less, and while the work of this journal will, of course, be mainly empirical, it will undoubtedly contribute a great deal to speculation in our country.

PERRY OF JAPAN.

Matthew Calbraith Perry: A Typical American Naval Officer. By William Elliot Griffis. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 1887.

In this biography the entertaining author of 'The Mikado's Empire' and 'Corea, the Hermit Nation,' partly continues the series of works which we owe to his former residence in Japan, and partly ventures into fresh woods and pastures new. His prime motive was to satisfy the curiosity of the Japanese themselves in regard to the man who forced them into the current of Western civilization. To do this, however, was to supply a real want in American history, no other life of Perry having been written; and it is clear that, whatever restraints the thought of his Japanese audience may have imposed on Mr. Griffis, his domestic audience more largely and immediately shaped the treatment of his subject. He offers his narrative for the edification of the youth of both nations, the Japanese especially.

The work is sure of a favorable reception and a permanent place in public and private libraries. It is not likely that any other admirer of Perry will ever make the laborious researches which Mr. Griffis has cheerfully undertaken, condensing the fruit of them into a moderate-sized volume easily handled and read. His original draft, he says, was very much more extended, and on some accounts it is to be regretted that he had to abandon the larger scale. For this reason, possibly, there is a lack of chronological precision in the progress of the life; and certainly a freer handling, with plenty of space, would have enabled Mr. Griffis to substantiate with documentary evidence his positions in disputed matters, and to make more perspicuous some complicated historical phases, like the revolution in Japan. Take the claim he makes for Perry as the originator of our naval-apprenticeship system. Perry's crucial experiment, made with a picked crew and under no restriction, was a flat failure. "The *Somers*," we read in the appendix, "sailed away full of happy hearts beating with joyful anticipations, yet destined to make the most painful record of any vessel in the American navy." What happened? "On this sad subject," our author replies, "either to state facts or to give an opinion, we have nothing to say." He mentions a "real or imaginary mutiny and its consequences," desertion, and attempts to be released by civil process. But this leaves us wholly in the dark, and we do not even so much as get a word from Perry himself on a theme about which he must needs have written much in explanation and self-defence. Here not to go into particulars exposes the biographer to the imputation of partisanship, and this is eminently the case when we come to the dispute with John Randolph over the alleged flogging on the *Concord* in 1830. This was Perry's ship, and she carried Randolph on his mission to Russia. The Minister made odious comparisons between the treatment of the sailors and of negro slaves, and asserted that during the voyage he saw more flogging on the *Concord* than could be witnessed on his plantation in a much greater length of time. We are told that, "supported by his own officers, who voluntarily made flat contradiction of Mr. Randolph's assertion, Perry convicted the erring Virginian of downright falsehood." "Two sets of his papers on the subject are now in the naval archives," and we ought to have had extracts from them and Randolph's *ipsissima verba*, in order to be persuaded that the latter falsified what he saw. But we must be content with Mr. Griffis's assurances.

This last topic suggests another direction in which expansiveness would have been desirable. Perry is credited with having done much 'by his methods" to abolish flogging in the navy. Making every allowance in abatement of Randolph, we are forced to conclude that these methods had availed little towards the end aimed at when Perry had supreme control, as on the *Concord*. Moreover, when asked for his official opinion as to the advisability of abolishment, on the eve of its being enacted, he began by taking the testimony of old sailors—very much as a slaveholder might have asked his slaves whether they wanted to be free; and, after all, he recommended a *gradual* change. This shows that he was subdued to the barbarous system he had worked in, and that he had no innate abhorrence of it. He had, of course, both directed floggings and administered them with his own hands, for the most trivial as well as for the most serious offences. Still, conceding all that Mr. Griffis claims for his hero on this head, we can but think that our author missed his opportunity to set off Perry against the system in a way that would have been truly profitable to the youth alike of America and of Japan. Flogging has been abolished less than forty years, yet how few know the atrocity which attended it, or what floating hells of cruelty and vice our naval vessels were when Perry came up in the service. A book for his purpose lay ready to Mr. Griffis's hand—for, though now rare, it may be found in public libraries. We mean McNally's 'Evils and Abuses in the Naval and Merchant Service Exposed,' published in Boston in 1839. It appears to us useful, not to make extracts from it here, but to borrow some inedited annotations upon it by a common sailor shortly after the book appeared—a witness, moreover, of many of the abominations recorded in it.

"In 1824," he says, in the manuscript before us, "I shipped for the first time in the United States Navy under the command of Commodore John Rodgers. As I had been some time in his British Majesty's Navy, I considered myself an adept in the usages of a man-of-war. But I was mistaken, and soon found out I was destined to experience treatment to which I had before been a stranger, and which I considered that no officers belonging to any civilized country could adopt. . . . I joined the United States ship *North Carolina*, lying at Norfolk Navy-yard, in September, 1824. . . .

"I have seen men punished for being ugly on board of a man-of-war. When I belonged to the *North Carolina* 74, a man by the name of David Seeley, who had spent the best part of his time on the ocean, and was much broken in health by hard usage, was washing his clothes on a cold winter's morning, when the first lieutenant came along and demanded who he was. 'I am a man,' was the reply. 'Did you come out in this ship?' 'Yes, sir.' 'You lie—I never saw you before, and, d——n you! stand up to that gun; you are too ugly to be seen about decks.' The boatswain's mate was called, and the poor old tar received thirteen lashes for his deformity.

"It was the order to face inboard, when called to stand by your hammocks, and to keep perfect silence. One evening, while obeying this order, a man stepped on my toe. In a whisper, I told him to get off. The first lieutenant came off the poop deck and called me out of the ranks, and very politely told me to pay him a visit to the bow gun in the morning. Accordingly I went, when he gave me thirteen lashes, and asked me if I knew what it was for. I told him that I did not know. 'I saw your lips moving, you d——n son of a b——,' was his answer.

"I have seen him come along the gangway and knock down men, giving them a black eye, and then punish them for having the same. The man told him he gave it to him, when he called him a liar, and ordered him thirteen lashes.

"While lying in Hampton Roads we experienced some heavy snow-storms, and the first lieutenant ——."

But why linger in American and slave-cursed waters under the very shadow of the lash? Let us proceed to that Mediterranean station which was deemed an officers' paradise—always looked

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

upon in time of peace as the most desirable, to use Perry's own words. The huge *North Carolina* having moved in 1825 to Spanish waters, Mackenzie, who afterwards hung the mutineers of the *Somers*, wrote admiringly "'of the herculean form and martial figure of the veteran [Rodgers],' who as monarch reigned over 'the hallowed region of the quarter-deck,' the 'band of music in Moorish garb,' the 'groups of noble-looking young officers.'" "A 'thousand eyes are fixed' on 'the master spirit,' hats are raised, soldiers present arms, the 'side boys' detailed at gangways to attend dignitaries—eight to an admiral, four to a captain—are in their places, and the blare of brazen tubes is heard as the Commodore disembarks." So Mr. Griffis; but our man-of-war's man shows the other side:

"In the *North Carolina* 74, under John Rodgers, a man by the name of Robert Patterson got intoxicated and gave insolence to the Commodore, for which he received thirty-six lashes with the cats. A man by the name of Henry Blake took French liberty, was compelled to stand on the capstan all night, in the morning he received twenty-four lashes with the cats. He died cursing Commodore Rodgers. Off Malaga, a man by the name of Peck (formerly an editor of a paper in Boston) and a boy by the name of Martin Clark got intoxicated. A whip was rove from the main yard-arm, and the culprits slung in a carpenter's pair of trousers, with a bottle of three quarters of water and one of rum tied round their necks. They were then run up to the yard-arm and ordered to drink; but as they put the bottles to their mouths, the rope was let go, and they descended a distance of forty feet or more into the water. This was fine sport for the young officers. After this was repeated a number of times, they were taken on board, more like dead men than alive ones, but not before Clark, the boy, was severely hurt by striking the sheet anchor. The Commodore, fearing Peck might publish the affair to the world, made him schoolmaster for the cruise. Poor fellow, he was blown up in the steam frigate *Fulton*."

If we followed our sailor guide deeper into this Inferno, he would take us to the *Delaware* under Commodore Crane and Captain Mix, the *Java* and the *Warren*, under Captain Skinner, and, worst of all, what he calls the "masterpiece of tyranny," the *Constellation*, under Captain Wadsworth. And we should see him, in his last cruise, in the same *North Carolina* in which he first sailed a dozen years before, still recording outrageous inhumanity, though under a new commander (Ballard) and in South American waters.

We have not space to discuss some ethical questions which naturally arise when a clergyman is the biographer of a warrior. Mr. Griffis, too, expressly disclaims any intention "to glorify the profession of arms, to commend war." Perry's part in the Mexican war is extenuated on the ground that he was not in sympathy with the aggression, which Mr. Griffis properly characterizes, and that he simply obeyed orders. Some of his Southern associates and subordinates evaded that necessity on the eve of the civil war by resigning from the navy, and this in Perry's case would have been a high moral lesson for youth. The Prince of Würtemberg having held that to be happy it was enough to discharge well the duty to which one was set, Not so, answered his correspondent, Rousseau. "Surely, Turenne, when devastating the Palatinate with fire by order of his Prince, did not enjoy true happiness." And if we substitute virtue for happiness, we feel how poor was the excuse of any soldier or sailor who participated in the Mexican war against his conscience. As our Frenchman wrote, on another occasion, of his persecutors, the Parlement of Paris, "They ought not to say they did their duty, but that they plied their trade." The invasions of Mexico and of Japan had this in common, that they were concocted by a strong Power against a weak. Whatever may be said of their results, they were not justifiable in the forum of morals; and we feel a natural doubt as to just what instruction high-minded boys or young men will draw, if left to themselves, from Perry's relation to both. We have endeavored in this notice to reinforce Mr. Griffis's meritorious work in its quality as a tract—if we may so term it without disparagement.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—II.

VARIOUS pleasant little stories of Nora Perry's are collected in 'A Flock of Girls and Their Friends' (Ticknor & Co.). Miss Perry knows how to make her maidens very bright, kindly, and spirited, and to teach moral and practical lessons in a very acceptable way. These stories of girls just as they are, and just as they ought to be—of girls at home, at school, in social life, working for a living, or helping some charity—are all of the present day, except two charming ones of Revolutionary times. None will lack pleased and profited readers.

The name of Hjalmar H. Boyesen is, of course, a guarantee of interest and originality in any book bearing it. In 'The Modern Vikings: Stories of Life and Sport in the Norseland' (Scribners) we find a series of delightful tales, most of which at any rate have already been eagerly perused by readers of *St. Nicholas*. Presented in book-form, with a picture on the cover of the descent of a steep hill on *skees*, they are very taking.

Readers of *St. Nicholas* need no introduction to Mr. Palmer Cox's 'The Brownies Their Book' (Century Co.). The little people whom his pencil has created are frolicsome, mischievous, good-hearted, as in the Old World imagining of them, but no European artist would have corporealized them as he has done with his "American humor." That some of the humor evaporates when the cartoons are massed together in a book, we are not prepared to deny. Still, even the monotony of the type is relieved by the repetition of certain constant characters, like the policeman, the Fenian, the Chinaman, and the dude. The jingling narrative is in keeping with the pictorial accompaniment.

Mr. Andrew Lang throws off a free translation of a folk-tale from French Flanders in 'Johnny Nut and the Golden Goose' (Longmans). The interjection of his own humor is naturally for the delectation of older readers, as in the parting shot—"Do not you believe any learned man who tells you that Johnny is the Sun, and that the Goose is the Sun, and that the Passing Belle is the Moon, or nonsense of that kind, which, my dear children, is *far too common!*" Whether the illustrations, by Am. Lynen, were made expressly for this edition, we are not informed. They are quaint and often truly decorative, and the book altogether is a very attractive redressing of an old, old tale.

The frequent recurrence of old ideas, sometimes scarcely veiled under new forms, is what a reader of the many fairy books compiled for the present generation must expect; and, however interesting such recurrence may be to students of folk-lore, it will hardly make stories more attractive in the eyes of young people. There is a fair amount of novelty in 'Fairy Legends of the French Provinces' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), translated by Mrs. M. Carey, with an introductory note by J. F. Jameson of Johns Hopkins University, but there is no lack of striking resemblances to things we have all read before. The tales are taken from two different French publications, but the original sources are carefully noted; for example, at the end of the story of "The Tailor and the Hurricane" we find a statement that it was "Told by B Tassel of Plouaret (Côtes-du-Nord.")_ The ter part of this story, by the way, is al identical with one which we meet in Mrs. ton Harrison's 'Bric-à-Brac Stories.' The a good deal that is exaggerated and a deal that is revolting in this book, as in m others of its kind. It seems a pity that t rough tales, which come so unpolished from mouths of the people, could not all be refi and softened by the genius of an Andersen fore being placed in the hands of children.

Charles Carleton Coffin follows up his 'B of '76,' 'Boys of '61,' etc., with 'The Drum-H of the Nation' (Harpers). It treats of " First Period of the War of the Rebellion, fr its Outbreak till the Close of 1862." It will followed by two other volumes, thus makin much fuller history of the war than is contai in 'The Boys of '61.' The opening chapter, titled "Causes which brought about the Wa is rather ambitious in its scope for this grade historical work. The author's endeavor to cus light from all points on the origin of civil strife results in confused and hurr passing from topic to topic, even wl these are of great importance and deme either much abler handling or to be let alo To sum up even part of the antagonisms tween freedom and slavery from the times our Saxon ancestors to the conspiracy of Secessionists, in the space of a few pages, is much to attempt, and the resulting chapter only is far from scholarly, but lacks clearne The State's Rights doctrine and controversy, instance, need much better elucidation. T two succeeding chapters, called respectiv "The Conspiracy" and "The Uprising of t Nation," are more satisfactory; and here t brisk style, so little suited to philosophizin comes in well enough to make the narrati move on with a good deal of animatic In the next chapters we come upon t first battles, and are soon plunged into deta of marches and fights, of which there is no la to the end of the book. To some people the subjects are interesting, to others they will a ways be dull, no matter how well told. B Mr. Coffin does his best to enliven the monot ny of such writing with entertaining anecdot and with graphic touches, which bring near us the thoughts and feelings of those stirri times. His abuse of the historical preser however, is a grave fault of style. All in al the book is well adapted to interest and instru the young reader. There are many illustr tions—portraits of famous characters, maps battle-fields, etc., etc. The paper is tinted, th type very clear.

'Historic Girls,' by E. S. Brooks (Putnams), a companion to 'Historic Boys,' by the same a complished story-teller. The several volume of this writer exhibit an unusual degree of ski in choosing attractive subjects from various per ods of history, and working them up in fittin guise for the reading of our boys and girls. Th girls of the volume before us have flourishe at all epochs from Zenobia of Palmyra to Ma ta-oka of Pow-ha-tan (Pocahontas); and on must not be surprised in so multifarious a col lection to detect here and there errors o fact, more or less serious. The stories ap pear, however, in the main to follow faith fully the authorities, and we cannot blam a writer, in stories of this kind, if he has mor regard for romantic interest than for absolut historic verity. The stories are worth telling o their own account, and will serve at once t give their young readers some knowledge, and t quicken the historical imagination. Less pardon able is it, because really misleading, to speak o France and England in the third century, and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to say that the Burgundian land had been given to the *Goths* in 413. Neither should *Septimius* Severus be called *Septimus*. On page 25, 255 A. D. is a misprint for 285, and on page 76, 493 for 496.

Mr. James Baldwin, whose 'Story of Siegfried' and 'Story of Roland' have gained their author a well-deserved reputation as a story-teller, has prepared for the Christmas season 'A Story of the Golden Age' (Scribner), a happily conceived and executed introduction, one might call it, to classical mythology. The story is built about the adventures of the youthful Odysseus, who is carried from his home in Ithaca by his tutor Phemius to visit his grandparents, and to whom, in the course of his travels, various legends of classic mythology are related. It therefore at once contains a collection of heroic stories, and serves to conduct the young hero to the threshold of the Trojan war. The purpose of the writer is not to give "a simplified version" of Homer, but "to pave the way, if I dare say it, to an enjoyable reading of Homer, either in translations or the original." Surely nothing can be more laudable than to excite a taste for the greatest works of literature, and help to an understanding of them. The illustrations, by Howard Pyle, are of the best—at once beautiful and inspired with the classic spirit.

Mr. Church appears to have given up the work of reproducing stories from the ancient poets, in which he made his first reputation, and to be now essaying more original productions in the line of historical fiction—at once in wider fields of history, and for readers of a more advanced age. His 'Count of the Saxon Shore' (Putnams) and 'With the King at Oxford' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) show a clear advance in merit over his last year's productions. They are, moreover—at least the 'Count of the Saxon Shore'—not distinctively "boys' books," although well adapted to the reading of young people. This book is, in fact, an historical romance, with varied and exciting adventures, and presenting a really valuable picture of a little-known period. The characters are well drawn—that of Carna, the British maiden, particularly well; while the Count Aelius, the Saxon captive Cedric, the Romanized Briton Martianus, and the usurping Emperor Constantine are hardly less so. Mr. Church is fortunate in his choice of a period and a locality so wholly fresh and unhackneyed, and at the same time possessing so great historical interest. The story is ingeniously made to introduce the great Druid temple which we know as Stonehenge; and a Pictish raid, with the capture and sack of Winchester (Venta Belgarum), adds interest to the narrative.

'With the King at Oxford' is set in a more familiar period, and one well ransacked by writers of fiction. The writer has, however, contrived even here to find a comparatively fresh point of view, in taking for his hero an Oxford student, and depicting his life during the siege of that city and the other events of its life. We have a military campaign introduced, and the battle of Naseby is well described. Thus, the hero being a boy, the book may in a sense be called a book for boys, at least more so than its companion volume. The style of it is a not unsuccessful imitation of that of the seventeenth century, and it contains a number of pleasing historical illustrations; the illustrations of 'The Count of the Saxon Shore' are on the whole poor.

It is not easy to make interesting sketches out of slight material, and if we feel some disappointment in reading 'The Boyhood of Living Authors,' by W. H. Rideing (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), this difficulty must not be forgotten. There is at any rate pleasant information in the book, if not much boy life. Perhaps the trouble is in the title—it seems to promise more than can be performed, as reason soon tells us. The accounts of Clark Russell, Howells, Stockton, and Boyesen are among the most interesting. We have seen two or three of these sketches before.

Two little shilling books, bearing the imprint of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (E. & J. B. Young & Co.), gather together some scattered tales for the young by the lamented Mrs. Ewing. One, 'The Peace Egg,' introduces a Christmas mumming play, with full stage directions, mostly an expurgated compilation from five versions of this sort of Christmas drama, with some little joiner-work by Mrs. Ewing. Her researches preparatory to her task are related in a pleasant manner, and convey a good deal of curious information. 'Dandelion Clocks' consists of six stories, of which "So-So" and "The Kyrkegrim Turned Preacher" are conspicuous for their humor, as "The Trinity Flower" and "Ladders to Heaven" are for their pathos. Here we have Sunday-school literature at its best, and were it only for her style, Mrs. Ewing's cessation from her labors would be cause for sincere regret by those who rightly value this element in juvenile fiction. But she had insight, sympathy, tact, refined and delicate feeling, combined with a fancy which will long delight both young and old. Both volumes, we ought to say, are charmingly illustrated.

'His Little Royal Highness,' by Ruth Ogden (E. P. Dutton & Co.), is a story of our Jersey coast in the vicinity of New York, "printed by Ernest Nister of Nuremberg," and evidently illustrated by an Englishman. It has been within a thousand miles of Sandy Hook light, a wreck, or a life-saving station. Withal, it is a handsome product of the press, and, for the author's part, conspicuously above the level of juvenile books. Nothing better has come to our table during the present season. We recommend it as truthful, wholesome, and entertaining, and helpful in the cultivation not only of good morals, but of literary taste.

A lad of rare courage and integrity is the hero of Mr. Homer Green's 'Burnham Breaker' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). The scene is laid in the Pennsylvania coal-mines, and permits the author to introduce some very graphic sketches of life under ground. These are much better than the other parts of the story, which, while its interest never fails, is a little too spun out. The catastrophe in the mine, though vigorously described, is evidently introduced, not because it was essential to the story, but for the sake of the description. Still 'Ralph Burnham' is a good example to set before boys.

Having overrun all parts of the globe with his "boy travellers," Mr. Thomas W. Knox seeks new worlds to conquer in the domain of natural history. His 'Dog Stories and Dog Lore' (Cassell) is a compilation, with the usual pretext of children who are partly actors, partly listeners, and to whom the author deals out practical information about the care of dogs, along with accounts of their sagacity and other qualities, which form the staple of his narrative. His pictures are a medley, of all dates and grades of production. It would be strange if Landseer and Harrison Weir did not turn up in such a collection, but one is less prepared for Bewick, who was, nevertheless, just about a hundred years ago, the designer of the Spanish pointer on page 138, woful as is the falling off from the original engraving. Bewick's 'Quadrupeds' has likewise furnished a canine anecdote, but a very large part of Mr. Knox's assortment has been drawn from newspapers, chiefly American. If he has had recourse to the fresh and well-authenticated stories scattered through *Nature* of late years, we have overlooked the fact. We infer that Mr. Knox, like Charley in this book, has been "studying Italian," and we cite the following defective proverbial expression, as indicative of the progress attributable to either the man or the boy: "*Si* non *e* vero *e* ben trovato" (p. 73).

Mary E. Banford's 'Look-About Club' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.) gives an account of a family club organized by some dwellers in the country, and of the curious creatures they found in the brooks and fields. It is pleasantly written, and is among the best of the books we have seen which are intended to interest small children in natural history. The only slip we have noticed ascribes an Indian population to Catalina Island, California, and a habit on their part of worshipping crows. There have been no Indians on these islands for many years, and we doubt if there are any crows, or that the birds, if they ever inhabited the islands, were worshipped, though the crow enters largely into the mythology of most American tribes. About things nearer home the book is more accurate, and the illustrations, though variable in quality, are mostly very good.

Madagascar, the scene of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne's story, 'The Fugitives' (T. Nelson & Sons), is a field which we are surprised that the tellers of stories of adventure have not more frequently used. Though more might have been made of the various incidents in the bitter persecutions of the Christians by Queen Ránaválona, yet the tale is interesting, and there are few readers who will not be surprised at the intelligence, courage, and devotion of the Hova [illegible]. The story is marred by the introduction of a would-be comic element in a negro, whose extraordinarily absurd dialect is unlike any other which we have ever seen.

'Jack Hooper' (T. Nelson & Sons), by Commander Cameron, is an account chiefly of a hunting journey in South Africa forty years ago. The somewhat monotonous record of game-killing, in which we are at times painfully reminded of the indiscriminate slaughtering by the late Mr. Gordon-Cumming, is decidedly varied at the close by hostile encounters with the Boers, who are naturally exhibited in their worst light. The scenes and incidents of life "in the bush" are admirably described, the author having made a distinct gain on his last book.

Decisive Battles Since Waterloo. The Most Important Military Events from 1815 to 1887. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887. Pp. 477.

MR. KNOX'S book was, as he frankly says, suggested by Sir Edward Creasy's 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' but, it must be admitted, it is by no means equal in importance or interest to that valuable and most readable work. In the first place, Mr. Knox has not confined himself to describing battles which were really decisive; as his title shows, his scheme includes important military events as well as those which were critical. Hence his narratives lack that special and unique characteristic which gives such a charm to Creasy's descriptions; they are rather chapters from many histories, constructed on the ordinary plan. Then, in the second place, our author has hardly realized what a difficult task it is so to master the details of a campaign or a battle, and so to become imbued with the spirit of the time and with the character of the surrounding circumstances, as to make a really fresh and vigorous story out of the incidents of war. It is almost too much to expect that any man can succeed in such an enterprise if his

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plan embraces such a wide range as does that of Col. Knox. We cannot but remark in his pages a certain want of the ease and vigor with which a man describes a story with whose every feature he is familiar, and whose every incident possesses for him a personal interest. Yet this, or something like this, is well-nigh necessary if one is attempting to write of military events in a popular way.

At the same time, looked at as a series of accounts of the most important military events of the world since 1815, this book of Mr. Knox's possesses a decided value. It is not free from mistakes, but it is, we think, substantially accurate. It is evidently the result of much labor; the authorities have been judiciously selected, and the narrative of each battle is accompanied with a useful historical sketch serving to put it in its proper relation to the events of the times. It is a book which cannot fail to be of use to young people, or in fact to people of any age, who desire to know something of the history of the century in which they are living.

We are obliged to point out some errors which should be corrected in future editions. The plan opposite page 93 is not a "Plan of the Gates, Vera Cruz," as stated on page ix., but a sketch of the neighborhood of the City of Mexico. The account of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg is curiously inaccurate. Why Garnett should be singled out as the one "who led his brigade," is not apparent. Why the fire of Stannard's brigade should be spoken of as directed upon Armistead's right, instead of upon the right of the whole division, is not plain, especially as we have just been told that Kemper's brigade was on the right of the division, and Armistead's on the left. We are told, too, that "Armistead's right" recoiled, and Armistead "threw it upon the brigades of Hall and Harron." (This last officer's name was Harrow.) The fact was, that, the whole division inclining to its left under the effect of Stannard's fire and the artillery fire from Little Round Top, the brunt of the attack fell on the brigade of Webb, while Hall and Harrow, not being attacked themselves in front, moved up to their right and joined Webb, whose line had been forced. Nor is it the fact that our troops on that part of our line were "intrenched behind rocks and fences, where bullets could not reach them"; still less that they were driven back "upon their second line of earthworks." There was a low stone wall covering part of our line here, but nothing that could be called an earthwork in any part of it. Mr. Knox must also have forgotten his Italian when he wrote, as he did on page 209, of the events of 1866 and 1870, completing the work of unification and producing "the Italia Irridenta (*sic*) which was the dream of Cavour and for centuries the ardent hope of millions of his countrymen." We had supposed—we may be wrong—that the comparatively recent cry of "Italia Irredenta" referred to Trieste and other outlying regions claimed to be Italian in sentiment and largely in population, but not yet freed from the Austrian domination.

Key to North American Birds, etc. By Elliott Coues, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., etc. Profusely illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1887. *Imperial* 8vo, pp. xxx, 895, colored frontispiece, 561 wood-cuts in text.

In 1872—fifteen years ago—Dr. Coues published a 'Key to North American Birds' which was a manual of the subject on an entirely new plan, and which has proved to be the most useful, and until recently the only, "text-book" of the subject. It became an invaluable help to the younger ornithologists of the country, and a handy work of reference even for advanced students. After being for several years out of print, a second edition of the 'Key' appeared in 1884, greatly increased in size, practically rewritten, in many ways greatly improved, and again abreast of the subject. In two years the 'Key' was again "out of print," and a new or third edition is now before the public. So far as the main body of the work is concerned, it is a reprint of the second edition, being reproduced from the same plates. There is of course a new preface, reviewing the progress of the subject during the last three years—unusually eventful in the history of American ornithology—and much new matter is added in the form of an Appendix.

Since the publication of the second edition, the nomenclature of North American birds has been greatly changed, through the publication of 'The Code of Nomenclature and Check-List of North American Birds, adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, etc.,' which, as soon as it appeared, "became the standard and indeed the only recognized Nomenclator in American Ornithology." To adjust the 'Key' to the new nomenclature, the names used in the 'Key' and the Union Check-List are arranged in parallel columns in the Appendix, thus rendering comparison easy between the earlier and the later nomenclature. The author has thus had opportunity to record his individual opinion respecting the status of a number of forms; rejecting about twenty admitted into the Union Check-List, and retaining about ten not recognized in the latter. The subject is further brought down to date by the addition, with descriptions, of some sixty species and sub-species described as new, or discovered to be North American, since 1884. Here, again, the author exercises his selective taste, with, in some cases, we fear, not the happiest results. It serves, however, to give formal emphasis to his conservative protest "against the fatal facility with which the system of trinomials lends itself to sad consequences in the hands of immature or inexperienced specialists," expressed in his preface (p. iii).

In some minor details the 'Key' is not above criticism, and occasional changes in the text, even if relegated to the Appendix, might have been introduced with advantage to the student. Yet the excellences of the work far overshadow its slight defects, which latter detract very little from its general usefulness, and are obviously the fault of too rapid composition rather than lack of knowledge. For many years to come the work must continue to be what it has been in the past, a boon to those interested in the study of North American birds.

Wild Animals in Captivity. Illustrated by Pen and Camera. By J. Fortuné Nott. Dodd, Mead & Co. 4to, pp. 155.

Mr. Nott's preface breathes a very humane spirit, and alleges as his motive for publishing his 'Wild Animals in Captivity' a desire "to assist in extending the field of human sympathy towards some of the most attractive creatures which were created to be our fellow-occupiers of this world." This sympathy does not appear to have any connection in his mind with the origin of species. He is rather a devout "lover of dumb nature." His forty-one full-page plates of animals whose captivity is shown by the undisguised surroundings, are accompanied by entertaining letter-press, in which personal study and observation are mingled with pertinent quotations from the works of naturalists and travellers. Great freshness characterizes what is thus borrowed, and scrappiness has been happily avoided. No one can read the two dozen chapters without pleasure, and few without instruction. The style of treatment is thoroughly popular, and the literary form unpretentious yet skilful. As for the selection of types, the number of rare and unfamiliar ones is very striking. No fewer than six antelopes are pictured, besides an eland and a gazelle. The cat tribe is also well represented. There are three rhinoceroses, three elephants, three of the seal tribe, etc. The original photographs have been reproduced with only moderate success by a mechanical process, but the plates answer all practical purposes. A handsome binding makes the volume fit for the parlor table. We heartily commend it.

Fresh Woods and Pastures New. By the author of 'An Amateur Angler's Days in Dove Dale,' etc. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1887.

This is a small collection of essays, in the form of letters, on incidents and scenes of pastoral English life. Since the author of 'Wild Life in a Southern County' and 'The Gamekeeper at Home' began his charming books, there has been a decided increase in the number of works of kindred character among English writers, many of whom are peculiarly fitted by taste and education to describe graphically the smaller details of rural England, and to give practical and accurate information regarding the animal life there found, from the standpoint of the sportsman and the naturalist. Several chapters of the book under notice are devoted to angling, and No. XI., "A Day with the May Fly Fishers," is the best of these; Letter X., on "Wood Pigeons, Magpies, and Rooks," gives many interesting facts about the habits of these birds. There is nothing tame or commonplace in the little volume, though it treats entirely of common scenes and incidents. Taken as a whole, it gives a pleasant picture of the natural side of English country life in its minor forms, drawn by a close observer who is in love with his subject. There is a large-paper edition handsomely published.

A Short History of England, from the earliest times to the present day. By Cyril Ransome, M. A., Merton College, Oxford. With maps and plans. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1887. 8vo, pp. 476.

Of making histories of England there is no end, and each new candidate is reasonably challenged to furnish reason for its existence, in a field already occupied by so many excellent works. That it should contain any new information is not to be expected; but there is such a large range in the selection of materials, and so great variety in the way of handling, that a book must have positive excellence in one of these ways if it is to deserve a place upon our crowded book-shelves. These qualities Mr. Ransome's book has in a high degree. The reader is struck with a certain freshness in the presentation of the matter, by which in many cases an old story is made to be seen in a new light. The selection of the material, too, is done with excellent judgment, and the book fairly deserves the credit of emphasizing what needs emphasis, and passing over unimportant matter — perhaps the most uncommon merit in histories of this size. We are inclined to regard it as on the whole the best history of England of a grade between the school histories and Green's 'Short History.'

The point of view is moderate and impartial —quite colorless in the politics of the present day, and perfectly fair in the great controverted points of English history. The book is un-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

usually well provided with maps, plans of battles, and genealogical tables; but the maps are small and poor, unworthy of so excellent a text.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alcott, Louisa M. A Garland for Girls. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.
Allen, F. M. Andy American's Great Discovery. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Barr, Amelia E. Paul and Christina. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Bates, Fanny B. Between the Lights. Thoughts for the Quiet Hour. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.75.
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. No. 7. The Century Co. 50 cents.
Blake, H. G. O. Winter: From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Crocker, U. H. Over-Production and Commercial Distress. Boston: Clarke & Carruth.
Elegy in a Country Churchyard; The Breaking Waves Dashed High; Ring Out, Wild Bells; That Glorious Song of Old; It was the Calm and Silent Night; Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud? 6 vols. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Gibson, J. Chips from the Earth's Crust; or, Short Stories of Natural Science. Illustrated. Thomas Nelson & Sons.
Giles, Rev. C. The True and the False Theory of Evolution. Philadelphia: William H. Alden.
Goldsmith, O. The Deserted Village. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Goulding, F. R. The Young Marooners on the Florida Coast; or, Robert and Harold. New ed. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Gunton, G. Wealth and Progress: A Critical Examination of the Labor Problem. D. Appleton & Co.
Howells, W. D. A Woman's Reason. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Jacobson, A. Higher Ground: Hints towards Settling the Labor Troubles. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Jordan, D. S. Science Sketches. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Kendall, May. From a Garret. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
Kluge, Prof. F. Von Luther bis Lessing. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner.
Krupp und sein Werk. Berlin: Rosenbaum & Hart.
Lang, A. Myth, Ritual, and Religion. In 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.
Lossing, B. J. History of New York City. Embracing an Outline Sketch of Events from 1609 to 1830; and a Full Account of its Development from 1830 to 1884. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co. $10.
Macquoid, Katharine S. Mère Suzaine, and Other Stories. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Marble, C. C. Addresses of the Dead. G. W. Dillingham.
May, H. W. A Treatise on the Statutes of Elizabeth against Fraudulent Conveyances. 2d ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
McMaster, J. B. Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Miss Varian of New York: A Newport and New York Society Novel. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Mitchell, S. W. Prince Little Boy and Other Tales Out of Fairy-Land. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
Morris, G. S. Hegel's Philosophy of the State and of History: An Exposition. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.25.
Murray, W. H. H. How Deacon Tubman and Parson Whitney Kept New Year's, and Other Stories. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.
Notes for Boys (and their Fathers) on Morals, Mind, and Manners. By an Old Boy. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Nott, J. F. Wild Animals in Captivity. Dodd, Mead & Co. $7.50.
Parkman, F. Pioneers of France in the New World. 28th ed. Revised with additions. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Paton, W. A. Down the Islands: A Voyage to the Caribbees. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.
Platt, W. H. Judith Carson; or, Which Was the Heiress? Rochester: E. R. Andrews.
Roemer, Prof. J. Origins of the English People and of the English Language. Compiled from the Best and Latest Authorities. D. Appleton & Co.
Sawyer, W. C. Complete German Manual for High Schools and Colleges. Chicago: J. C. Buckbee & Co. $1.
Schiller, F. The Song of the Bell. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.
Scott, Sir W. The Bridal of Triermain. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.50.
Sleight, Mary B. The Flag on the Mill. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
Social Register, New York, 1888. Social Register Association.
Spofford, Harriet Prescott. Ballads about Authors. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $3.
Spyri, Johanna. Gritti's Children: A Story for Children and Those who Love Them. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Stanley, Dean. Sermons for Children, Preached in Westminster Abbey. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Stapleton, E. J. Some Correspondence of George Canning. With Notes. In 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co. $10.
Stickney. A Primer. [Classics for Children.] Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.
Stillman, W. J. On the Track of Ulysses, together with An Excursion in Quest of the So-called Venus of Melos. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.
Stinde, J. Frau Wilhelmine: The Concluding Part of the Buchholz Family. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
St. Nicholas: Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Vol. xiv. In 2 parts. The Century Co.
Taylor, U. A. The City of Sarras. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.
The Diary of Samuel Pepys. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
The Holy Bible. Containing the Old and New Testaments, Translated out of the Original Tongues; being the Version set forth A. D. 1611, Compared with the most Ancient Authorities and Revised. Oxford: University Press: New York: Macmillan.
The "How I was Educated" Papers. From the *Forum Magazine*. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.
The Land of Sleepy Hollow. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.
The New Antigone: A Romance. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Thackeray, W. M. Roundabout Papers, and Little Travels and Roadside Sketches. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
The Century. Illustrated Monthly Magazine. May, 1887, to October, 1887. The Century Co.
Thomas, Edith M. Lyrics and Sonnets. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Thompson, P. The Politics of Labor. Belford, Clark & Co.
Thompson, Prof. M. J. "Evolution of Sound" Evolved. Cincinnati: Standard Publishing Co.
Thompson, Sir H. Diet in Relation to Age and Activity. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 50 cents.
Townsend, Virginia F. Life of Washington. Illustrated. Worthington Co. $1.25.
Treat, Mary. My Garden Pets. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. 60 cents.
Trotter, Ada M. Bledisloe; or, Aunt Pen's American Nieces: An International Story. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Upcott, E. A. Cicero's Speeches against Catilina. With Introduction and Notes. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Upton, G. P. The Standard Cantatas: Their Stories, their Music, and their Composers. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Valentine, Dr. F. C. Six Hundred Medical Don'ts. G. W. Dillingham.
Van François, Louise. The Last Von Reckenburg. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Verne, J. Texar's Revenge; or, North Against South. A Tale of the American Civil War. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.
Vincent, Dr. M. R. The Covenant of Peace. A. D. F. Randolph. $1.75.
Vincent, G. E. Some Italian Authors and their Works. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Von Schiller, F. Wallenstein: A Dramatic Poem. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons.
Waite, A. E. The Real History of the Rosicrucians. Illustrated. J. W. Bouton.
Waugh, Ida. Alphabet Books for Little Ones. Verses by Amy E. Blanchard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Walling, G. W. Recollections of a New York Chief of Police. Caxton Book Concern.
Walsh, W. S. Faust: the Legend and the Poem. Etchings by Hermann Faber. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Warfield, E. D. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. An Historical Study. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Warner, T. D. Madalena; or, the Maid's Mischief. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Wason, H. L. Letters from Colorado. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.

New and Enlarged Edition.

Francis A. Walker's

Political Economy.

8vo, AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES, $2.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS!

Every owner of a library should possess autograph letters of the authors represented in it. I will undertake to supply letters of every author, actor, statesman, warrior, or any celebrity of the last four hundred years. These letters should be bound in the books, or framed with portraits, or gathered in volumes. Nothing is more interesting, nor adds more greatly to the interest of a library. It is now the practice to illustrate and extend volumes as freely with autographs as with prints. I am publishing THE COLLECTOR, a monthly journal devoted to autographs, and will send a sample copy to any one desiring it.

W. R. BENJAMIN,
5 EAST 17TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Largest dealer in America.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready. A. S. CLARK.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

[*READY SATURDAY.*]

Paul Patoff.

A novel, by F. Marion Crawford, author of 'A Roman Singer,' etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

'Paul Patoff' is one of Mr. Crawford's most striking stories, in plot, character, dramatic force, and narrative, and is sure to be one of the most popular and noteworthy novels of the year.

Ormsby Macknight Mitchel,

Astronomer and General. A biographical narrative, by his son, F. A. Mitchel. With a steel Portrait. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.00.

Professor Mitchel was a man of so varied and brilliant gifts, and achieved such distinction in science and as a military officer, that his memoir is unusually attractive.

The Story of Keedon Bluffs.

By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains,' 'Down the Ravine,' etc. 16mo, $1.00.

This story is primarily intended for young folks, and cannot fail to interest them greatly, but older readers will find it equally entertaining.

Poems.

By Edward Rowland Sill. 16mo, parchment cover, $1.00.

A book of remarkable literary and personal value. Mr. Sill's poems are marked by a thoughtfulness, delicacy, and incisiveness which place them among the very best of current poetry. His poems previously collected, as well as those printed recently, are now published in a tasteful volume.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

German--Spanish

The following will be found eminently practical for self-instruction: (1.) German Simplified—Complete in 12 numbers (with keys) $1.20. (2.) Spanish Simplified—10 numbers (with keys) 10 cts. each; No. 4 now ready; a new number on the first of every month; subscription for whole set, $1. Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

6% NET INTEREST 6%
GUARANTEED BY THE
JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capital Paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	100,000 00
Reserve Liabilities	1,000,000 00

Debentures secured by first mortgages on improved real estate held by the Mercantile Trust Co., New York.
Call at Office or write for particulars.
JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
239 Broadway, New York City.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Capital Stock, Paid up.....$300,000
PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE.
6 DEBENTURE BONDS.
Interest payable at Fourth National Bank, New York. Also Guaranteed First Mortgages. Organized 1875. Under same supervision as the Savings Banks. Regularly examined by the State Bank Commissioners. Security Co., Hartford, Trustee. Send for pamphlet.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
Available in all parts of the World.

*ECONOMIC MONOGRAPHS—UNI*versity of Pennsylvania. Edmund J. James, Ph. D., Editor. No. 2, Anti-Rent Riots in New York, 1839–46. By Edward P. Cheyney, M.A.
Philadelphia; PORTER & COATES. Price 50 cents.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc.
H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

E. W. NASH, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., has just issued a new catalogue of books, among which will be found works on America, Local History, etc. Sent on application.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Scribner & Welford's

NEW FINE ART

AND

Standard Juveniles.

BOOKS BY MR. HENTY.

"Among writers of stories of adventure for boys Mr. Henty stands in the very first rank."—*Academy.*

Crown 8vo, cloth, elegant or trimmed edges, $2.00 each.
Each book is beautifully illustrated with from eight to twelve full-page pictures.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE: A tale of Fontenoy and Culloden.
A book of the most stirring incident and of historic value.

FOR THE TEMPLE: A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem.
A story of thrilling interest.

IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE: A Story of Wallace and Bruce.
"Full of stirring action, and will commend itself to boys."—*Athenæum.*

THE LION OF THE NORTH: A Tale of Gustavus Adolphus and the Wars of Religion.
"This book should hold a place among the classics of youthful fiction."—*United Service Gazette.*

THE YOUNG CARTHAGINIAN: A Story of the Times of Hannibal.
"Second to none of Mr. Henty's former tales."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TRUE TO THE OLD FLAG: A Tale of the American War of Independence.
"Does justice to the pluck and determination of the British soldiers."—*The Times.*

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE: or, with Peterborough in Spain.
"All lads will read the book with pleasure and profit."—*Daily Telegraph.*

FOR NAME AND FAME: or, Through Afghan Passes.
"Not only a rousing story, but an instructive history of a recent war."—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE DRAGON AND THE RAVEN: or, The Days of King Alfred.
"Perhaps the best story of the early days of England which has yet been told."—*Court Journal.*

IN THE REIGN OF TERROR: The Adventures of a Westminster Boy.
A story of the French Revolution, full of the deepest interest.

ORANGE AND GREEN: A Tale of the Boyne and Limerick.

WITH CLIVE IN INDIA: or, The Beginnings of an Empire.
"Mr. Henty here exceeds himself in stirring adventures and thrilling situations."—*Saturday Review.*

A FINAL RECKONING: A Tale of Bush Life in Australia.
"Mr. Henty has never published a more readable or a better written story than this."—*Spectator.*

WITH WOLFE IN CANADA: or, The Winning of a Continent.
"A model of what a boy's story-book should be."—*School Guardian.*

UNDER DRAKE'S FLAG: A Tale of the Spanish Main.
"A real good story really well told."—*Punch.*

THROUGH THE FRAY: A Story of the Luddite Riots.
"One of the best of the many good books Mr. Henty has produced."—*The Standard.*

ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND: A Tale of Cressy and Poictiers.
"A story of very great interest for boys."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BY SHEER PLUCK: A Tale of the Ashanti War.
"The lad must be very difficult to satisfy who is not satisfied with this story."—*Scotsman.*

FACING DEATH: A Story of the Coal Mines.
"This is the book we would recommend to give as a present to a boy who is worth his salt."—*Standard.*

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."—R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M. A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Brown, B. A., F. G. S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.
"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M. A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN INCONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS'S DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

*** A Complete List of Books for the Young, with synopsis of their Contents, will be supplied on application, also Complete Holiday Catalogues.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

FREE JOE,

And other Georgian Sketches.

Including "Free Joe," "Little Compton," "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," "Trouble on Lost Mountain," and "Azalia." 12mo, $1.00.

This new collection of the most recent stories by the author of the "Uncle Remus" tales will be welcomed by thousands. Full of sympathy with the characters he portrays, and inimitable in his droll humor and strong delineations of Southern life and character, Mr. Harris has placed these stories on an equal footing with his best previous work.

"Mr. Harris has done nothing better than 'Free Joe and the Rest of the World'—the very title is a sermon."—*Harper's Magazine.*

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

BY

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

These two volumes contain many delightful essays on a great variety of subjects, the papers being marked by the same incisiveness of style and vigor and subtlety of thought that characterizes the author's other works.

Memories and Portraits.

12mo, $1.00.

CONTENTS: The Foreigners at Home — Some College Memories — Old Mortality—A College Magazine—An Old Scotch Gardener—Pastoral—The Manse—Memoirs of an Islet—Thomas Stevenson—Talk and Talkers—The Character of Dogs—A Penny Plain and Two-Pence Colored—A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's—A Gossip on Romance—A Humble Remonstrance.

Virginibus Puerisque,

And other Papers. 12mo, $1.00.

CONTENTS: Virginibus Puerisque — Crabbed Age and Youth—An Apology for Idlers—Ordered South—Aes Triplex—El Dorado—The English Admirals. Some Portraits by Raeburn: Child's Play—Walking Tours—Pan's Pipes—A Plea for Gas Lamps.

Price 10 Cents.

THE CHRISTMAS BOOK BUYER

With Fifty Beautiful Illustrations.

A complete review by distinguished writers of the holiday books, with fifty superb illustrations—over twenty-five in colors. Special cover in three colors. The fullest and most beautiful guide to the Christmas literature of the year.

SENT, POSTPAID, FOR 10 CENTS.

Contributions by	Illustrations by
JOHN BURROUGHS,	W. HAMILTON GIBSON,
EDITH M. THOMAS,	F. S. CHURCH,
HOWARD PYLE,	JOSEPH PENNELL,
Mrs. BURTON HARRISON,	CHILDE HASSAM,
H. H. BOYESEN,	F. HOPKINSON SMITH,
R. H. STODDARD,	FRANK S. KING,
LAURENCE HUTTON,	FRANCIS DAY,
J. B. MILLET,	EDMUND H. GARRETT,
H. W. MABIE,	HOWARD PYLE,
J. ASHBY-STERRY,	PHILIP G. HAMERTON.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743–745 Broadway, New York.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED